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POLAND'S KINAST ADDRESSES VIENNA CSCE SESSION

AU111337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Dec 86 pp 1, 6

[Report on speech by Jan Kinast, deputy minister of foreign affairs, at the 8 December CSCE session in Vienna]

[Text] PAP Vienna -- How should the Vienna meeting ensure the continuation of the work and mechanisms started by the Stockholm conference? With this question, jan Kinast, PPR deputy minister for foreign affairs, commenced his speech concerning Polish proposals to complement the mandate of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament.

This speech, made a plenary session of delegations from 35 countries on Monday, 8 December, inaugurated the 6th week of CSCE Vienna talks in 1986.

J. Kinast said that in Madrid 6 years ago, on 8 December, 1980, Poland, in concert with its allies, presented a proposal which, when examined together with the proposals of France, Sweden, Yugoslavia, and Romania, formed a basis for a conference mandate concerning confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe. Today, speaking on behalf of the PPR Government and following consultations with the remaining Warsaw Pact states, I am presenting before the Vienna meeting a proposal complementing the mandate of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament.

The modern interpretation of security is very broad and complex, J. Kinast continued. It covers various political, military, economic, ecological, cultural, and humanitarian aspects. We are interested in consolidating and developing security in all its dimensions. We will present suitable proposals on this subject at the right time. However, there is no doubt that in today's world, a time of nuclear missiles and an escalating arms race, the security of nations is determined most of all by political-military problems, in other words, the state of relations between states and the balance of military forces.

For European security is the sum total of the security of every CSCE member-state, and it cannot be achieved without cooperation between them. The period since the war clearly shows that increasing military potential and basing security on mutual deterrence not only fails to solve the problems, but also increases tension and danger. For it accelerates the arms race, which is not only incapable of providing security to any side, but increases the danger both to those countries belonging to political-military blocs and to those outside any existing alliance. This can be felt all over Europe, especially in central Europe, where the direct point of contact between North Atlantic Pact and Warsaw Pact states lies.

Poland identifies its own security with that of the whole of Europe. We have not been seeking and still are not seeking security mechanisms aimed against someone. This line of thought has guided our activity at various stages of postwar history, in our efforts to reduce armaments in central Europe and create a nuclear-free zone in this region. The Rapacki Plan which we presented almost 30 years ago placed the question of freeing Europe from nuclear weapons on the international agenda. Today, after many years and a lot of experience, one can say that although the plan was not fulfilled, it still played an important role in the development of political thought and in making the peoples of Europe realize nuclear danger can and must be eliminated. In the present situation, the first and most important step on the road to freeing Europe from nuclear weapons would be to completely eliminate USSR and U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The Reykjavik meeting has shown that this objective is within reach, just like the elimination of strategic offensive weapons. Unfortunately, consensus in Reykjavik has failed to bring about a binding agreement. [paragraph continues]

Nonetheless, the latest Soviet-American summit has, in many respects, created a qualitatively new situation which has no precedent, for a chance to radically solve a basic current problem has emerged -- in other words basing international security on a political accord which takes into account the interests of not only the two world powers, but also those of their allies and other states. Reykjavik has shown what was considered impossible yesterday may yet be achieved, provided both sides are bold enough to oppose modern threats and challenges with a new way of political thinking. Evidence of such a bold, new approach toward building a permanent system of confidence and security in Europe is provided by the Warsaw Pact proposals contained in the June Budapest message to all remaining European states.

In this document, the allied states proposed a radical reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. PPR State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski said the following at the 10th PZPR Congress: "The PPR, possessing a considerable potential of conventional armed forces, is ready to take an active part in negotiations and make a suitable contribution to practical multilateral accords concerning sober disarmament undertakings.

"Our country," W. Jaruzelski further said, "is open to all constructive initiatives meant to encourage Europe-wide cooperation on the basis of a respect for the Helsinki Final Act."

Poland, together with its allies, expects responses to the Budapest message addressed to NATO member-states and all European countries concerning armed forces and conventional armaments reductions in Europe.

For this reason, J. Kinast stressed, the Polish draft that is being placed before today's session calls for:

"Complementing the mandate of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament, as contained in the concluding document of the Madrid meeting, in such a way that it include the review and commencement -- on the basis of an equality of rights, equilibrium, and reciprocity, and on the basis of mutual respect for the security interests of all participating states -- of measures aimed at reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. They will be reviewed parallel to confidence and security-building measures which have been or are due to be submitted to any participating state. In particular, new measures of building confidence, military-strategic stability directly connected with armed forces and conventional armaments reductions, and facilitating accords in this sphere will be reviewed."

J. Kinast then said that there is an inseparable connection between confidence and security-building measures on the one hand and armed forces and armament reduction and disarmament on the other. It has certainly been easier to agree on some confidence-building measures than to reach an accord on disarmament. However, it would be wrong to think that confidence and security-building measures can replace armament reductions and disarmament. They can alleviate them. However, they will help prevent war if they form part of the arms and armaments control system and cease to be considered as an aim in itself. The point is that the chief factors upsetting the European situation are the enormous military potentials and high tempo of armament. This is the greatest joint threat to the whole of Europe. The arms race has become the main enemy of all Europeans and the whole of Europe.

PRESS SAYS ATHLETE BLACKMAILED, HELD AGAINST WILL

AU112129 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 11 Dec 86

["Ill-Intentioned Action" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 11 (BTA) -- Mr Naum Shalamanov, the world-famous Bulgarian athlete who disappeared on Monday morning, has been found by the Australian police, according to information from Melbourne.

REUTERS claims that Australian police representatives have had a meeting with him at a secret location. According to the director of a newspaper printed in Australia in Turkish, Mr Shalamanov will continue to stay in hiding as long as the Bulgarian team is in Australia. United Press International reported that Turkish representatives in Melbourne have claimed that Shalamanov does not intend to return to his motherland. An Istanbul paper quotes Mr Shalamanov, who is reported to have said: "I have been trying to leave Bulgaria for years, but have never had the chance to do so until now."

These announcements sound rather strange. Their contradictory logic suggests that something is not quite as it should be. If the Bulgarian athlete had really intended to seek asylum in Australia, he would have gone to the police himself rather than having the police meet him at a secret place. Had he been acting on his own free will he would have had no need to hide while his friends are still in Melbourne. Is it really possible for him to have said that he had always wanted to stay behind abroad, but had never had the opportunity to do so? In the last two or three years he had repeatedly travelled to Spain, Austria, the United States, the FRG, Sweden, France, Monaco, and a number of other countries.

What is also strange is that Mr Shalamanov continues to be missing while the director of a certain newspaper printed in Australia in Turkish proclaimed himself to be his speaker. Had Mr Shalamanov really decided not to return to Bulgaria there are people who could have arranged a press conference where he could have made his intentions public. The fact that he has not been seen in public for four days shows that he has no freedom of action.

The fact that Mr Shalamanov did not intend to leave his family and friends is proved by the circumstance that he has left behind in the hotel all his luggage, together with the gifts he had bought for his parents and brothers.

BTA learned that the head of the Bulgarian weightlifting team and the Bulgarian general consul have repeatedly asked for a meeting with Mr Shalamanov, but this has been refused by the Australian authorities. This is a rather strange position for a country that claims to be honoring human rights and maintains normal and friendly relations with Bulgaria.

It is obvious that some ill-intentioned forces, violating all norms of international relations and basic human rights, are acting in an illegal manner against a Bulgarian citizen and are subjecting him to pressure, and probably blackmail and other forms of influence, in order to make him act against his own will. Mr Shalamanov's father, deeply concerned for his son, arrived in Sofia today and presented a written request asking the Bulgarian authorities to do everything possible and necessary for his son's return to his family and motherland. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria has sent a note to the Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BCP DAILY ON JOINT DECLARATION WITH GREECE

AU051638 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Dec 86 p 4

[Professor Georgi Stefanov article: "A Substantial Contribution To Consolidating Security"]

[Text] Are two neighboring Balkan states able, despite differences in social order, not only to develop mutually beneficial cooperation, but also to find new forms and methods to contribute to a relationship of stable friendship and trust between them? Does the membership of different military-political alliances present an insurmountable obstacle to agreeing on measures to strengthen their mutual security, or permit them to outline common political goals on the main issues of international relations? A further practical confirmation of such a possibility was provided by the "Declaration on Friendship, Good Neighborliness, and Cooperation Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hellenic Republic" signed on 11 September 1986 by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of Bularia, and Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister.

The declaration represents a natural continuation of the ascending line of development of the relations between the two countries, particularly strongly expressed in recent years. A less informed observer would find it difficult to imagine that only about 2 decades ago no normal postal, telephone, and telegraphic communications or road and rail links even existed between the two neighboring countries, that they were divided by complex unresolved issues and profound distrust, and that a frequently disturbed border lay between them. Yet today Bulgaria and Greece have built up relations of good-neighborliness, cooperation, and trust which are rightly cited as a model for relations between states with different social orders. The declaration convincingly demonstrates the positive results which can be achieved through systems of top-level contacts in which both states are guided by good will and correct understanding of the interests of their own peoples and of world peace.

Joint declarations are one of the traditional forms in international relations through which two or more countries express the coincidence of their stances on a certain range of issues. However, the Sofia declaration is something different from the well-known traditional form; it is a political document with a defined normative significance signed at the summit level between states, and one which touches upon the whole complex of relations between two countries.

The contents of the declaration reveal a number of characteristic features.

The first is that it not only consolidates what has been achieved, but also fundamentally and totally looks ahead toward the future and toward creating even closer relations. It establishes a broad, stable foundation for stimulating economic links, expanding the cultural exchange, strengthening contacts between public, scientific, sports, and other organizations, and encouraging mutual visits and personal contacts between the citizens of the two countries. Along with this, the vital issues of modern world relations outlined in the declaration open up possibilities to broaden the two countries' contribution in the efforts to strengthen peace.

Special emphasis is placed on the two countries' determination to give practical expression to the idea of making the Balkans a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

A further very important characteristic of the declaration is the fact that it is an instrument for establishing effective measures to guarantee the countries' mutual security. [paragraph continues]

These measures contribute toward eliminating situations which might threaten the peace and security of either or both countries. The two countries undertake to neither encourage nor initiate actions aimed against one of them and to not to permit their own territory to be used for such actions and purposes. The declaration envisages a continuation of the periodic consultations between their political leaderships and representatives of political circles and parliaments and, in the event of a situation which is jointly assessed to be likely to threaten the peace and secutiry of either of the countries, they are to immediately contact one another with a view to eliminating the danger. This is the first time that such measures and obligations have been established between Balkan countries with different social orders that are members of different alliances.

Third, the declaration is characterized by the fact that it takes extremely accurate account of the existing political and other realities in the Balkans and the world as a whole, and of the political, legal, and other relations and links between the two countries, and fully conforms to the principles of the UN charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

Fourth, but far from least important, the declaration has the characteristic that it completely corresponds both to the interests of the Bulgarian and Greek Peoples and to those of all the Balkan countries.

The features described above explain the wide response to and the positive assessment of the declaration in the region, in Europe, and throughout the world.

On the other hand, these same features also explain the attempts by certain circles in the Balkans and in certain NATO countries to cast a shadow on this important document.

A few months after the signing of the document, these biased interpretations show two main trends. One consists of attempts to assert that the declaration does not conform to the alliance obligations accepted by the two countries and even conflicts with them, deliberately ignoring the explicit passage contained in the declaration that it does not affect the rights and obligations arising from the international pacts and agreements in force to which Bulgaria and Greece are parties.

The other presents the declaration in a wrong light, asserting that it is supposed to be directed against other Balkan or non-Balkan countries. This untrue assertion is supplemented by another which is to reinforce it. Certain people are attempting to characterize the declaration as a "pact of alliance." The intention is quite transparent: Since they have joined in an alliance, this means they have allied themselves against someone. In this case too, the explicit passage is deliberately disregarded, which not only states that the two sides "declare that this declaration is not directed against a third party," but that the two parties are "in cooperation with the other Balkan states that will coordinate their efforts to improve the climate of trust and understanding to turn the Balkans into a region of stability, peace, and detente." The declaration is not a pact of alliance and no elements of alliance relations can be discovered in it. If certain people are disposed to regard the coordination of efforts to strengthen peace and security in the Balkans to change it into a zone of peace and good-neighborliness as an "alliance against them," this can only serve to show up their political positions.

In the year 1986, declared by the UN General Assembly to be the International Year of Peace, Bulgaria and Greece possess a substantial credit balance in the strengthening of world security. A substantial element in this contribution is the signing in Sofia in September 1986 of the bilateral declaration on friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD112201 Prague CTK in English 2034 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Prague Dec 11 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, led by Central Committee Candidate member and deputy head of its International Relations Department Li Shuzheng, arrived here today.

The delegation was invited by the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

FOURTH CPCZ CC SESSION ISSUES RESOLUTION

AU110916 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Dec 86 p 1

["Resolution Of the Fourth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee"]

[Text] At its fourth session, held 4-5 December 1986, the CPCZ Central Committee discussed the Report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on Some Domestic-Political and Foreign-Political Questions, delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The session also discussed the Report on the Eighth 5-Year Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR, delivered by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

I.

The Central Committee notes that the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which represent the strategic line for the acceleration of socioeconomic development, have met with broad support throughout our society. They are being gradually implemented in all spheres with the active participation of the working people. The efforts to ensure the national economic development tasks and assert intesification are producing results. Despite some problems and shortcomings, this is creating the prerequisites for the achievement of the party's economic policy goals. The draft law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan is also oriented toward this. It consistently proceeds from the Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the 1986-90 Period and Up to the Year 2000. The CPCZ Central Committee stresses that by their demanding nature the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan constitute a qualitatively new stage in the development of the Czechoslovak economy and all society, based on intensification, above all, and on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the more resolute realization of desirable structural changes, and the reduction of the material- and energy-intensiveness of the production sector, while substantially stepping up the pace of the growth of social labor productivity and achieving a marked turn in the development of economic efficiency and the utilization of long-term assets. This requires us to start ensuring with initiative and a keen sense of responsibility the measures designed to involve our economy more deeply and effectively in socialist economic integration, especially with the USSR.

The CPCZ Central Committee welcomes the results of the meeting of the highest party representatives of the CEMA member-states in Moscow. These results will ensure the broad development of cooperation and specialization, especially on the basis of direct relations among enterprises; the establishment of joint ventures; and the improvement of the mechanism of CEMA's economic and scientific-technical cooperation and activity. It attaches vital importance to the consistent fulfillment of tasks arising from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA member-States up to the Year 2000. The CSSR's participation in drafting a program for the development of international division of labor in the socialist community for the next 15-20 years is of exceptional importance.

The CPCZ Central Committee fully supports the peace policy of the USSR, the latest proposals submitted by Comrade Gorbachev, and the joint initiatives of the socialist countries, in which we are taking an active part. We see in them the expression of the vital interests of our people.

The demanding, but realistic tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, as well as of the state executive plan for 1987, require an active approach by ranking personnel, a high level of participation by the working people and the proper use of their initiative. Exactingness and responsibility must be increased everywhere and discipline, order, and thrift strengthened. It is necessary to continue to overcome inertia, indolence, and the unwillingness to change stereotype patterns. To this end, the management and political-educational and organizational work of the party, economic leadership, national committees and social organizations must be properly oriented and improved.

The Central Committee attaches great importance to the consistent elaboration of the gradual restructuring of the management and planning systems, of the entire economic mechanism. The measures that go into effect next year, including the comprehensive experiment aimed at increasing the independence and responsibility of economic organizations for effective development and greater efficiency of direct management, must be carried out consistently.

The CPCZ Central Committee expects that the upcoming annual discussions of communists in primary organizations will contribute in all sectors to a more decisive solution of tasks. It is important that they are held in a constructive, critical, and demanding atmosphere, that they lead to the elucidation of concrete tasks for every party member and candidate member, and every primary organization in the coming period, so that no urgent problem concerning worksites, workplaces, and the life of the people remains unnoticed.

II.

As well as the Draft Law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the CPCZ Central Committee session also assessed the results in the fulfillment of this year's state plan to date. It noted that despite an unquestionable improvement compared with the same period of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to which the activity of the working people, party and social agencies and organizations, national committees and the majority of ranking economic personnel contributed, the plan is not being fulfilled to its full extent. This applies, in particular, to improving the efficiency and thrift of the replacement process and the creation of national income. The planned rate of reducing costs and raising the quality and technical-economic parameters of manufactured production has not been achieved. This has affected the level of the domestic market, the profitability of exports and capital construction. The unevenness in the fulfillment of the planned tasks persists, and the number of enterprises and plants that are not fulfilling the vital quality indicators of the plan has increased.

Now, all efforts must be oriented toward overcoming these shortcomings and minimalizing the extent of the nonfulfillment of this year's tasks. Practical measures must be adopted and carried out in the process of production and the use of it in order to fulfill the more demanding tasks in 1987. The outstanding problems must be rapidly resolved with the active participation of the working people, and the effective assistance of central agencies and the economic production units.

III.

The CPCZ Central Committee calls on party, trade union, youth, and other social agencies and organizations, on the National Front, national committees, economic agencies, and work collectives to develop the working people's activity in order to fulfill the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and exceed the objectives we have set ourselves.

It attaches great importance to the development of the working people's initiative in honor of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, especially when it comes to accelerating the process of introducing the results of science and technology into practice, reducing production costs, raising productivity and the quality of all work in the spirit of the initiative of the Central Trade Union Council and the Prague appeal.

The CPCZ Central Committee expresses the conviction that communists, together with the working people will apply all their energy and ability to implementing the tasks of the 1987 plan and the entire Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The CPCZ Central Committee approves:

1. The Report of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee on Some Domestic Political and Foreign Political Questions, delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, as a binding directive for the work of party agencies and organizations and communists in state, economic, and social agencies and organizations.

2. The Report on the Eighth 5-Year Plan of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR, delivered by Comrade Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

3. The CPCZ budget for 1987.

4. The principles of enlisting and registering of Communists in the party's primary organizations in their domicile.

5. The Report on the Activity of the Presidium, Secretariat, and Commissions of the CPCZ Central Committee For the Period Since the Third Session of the Central Committee in June 1986.

It acknowledges:

The resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee on the annual membership meetings of the party's primary organizations in 1987.

BRIEFS

BILAK MEETS SED'S CEBULLA -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Julius Cebulla, head of the SED Central Committee's Department of Relations in Prague on 20 November. They discussed the further deepening and expansion of relations between their parties. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 86 p 1 AU]

NEW PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES -- Sayif Muhsin Husayn, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY to the CSSR, arrived in Prague on 24 November. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

TURKISH ENVOY DEPARTS -- Benduk Olgacay, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to the CSSR, has left Czechoslovakia for good. He was seen off by Vilem Pardubsky, head of diplomatic protocol at the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

ROMANIAN ELECTRONICS AGREEMENTS -- A Romanian delegation led by Alexandru Necula, minister of electrical engineering of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry. At the close of the visit, the two ministers signed agreements on specialization and production sharing in the area of electronic components and computer technology. The Czechoslovak side will concentrate on computer graphics equipment, testing equipment, and minicomputers; and the Romanian side on visual display terminals and peripheral storage subsystems. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

HAMAN RECEIVES USSR'S PIMENOV -- Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Valeriy Pimenov, first deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee deployment, on November 21 in Prague. The delgation is studying experience gained in the CSSR from party work in the engineering and electrotechnical industry. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

WATER SHORTAGE IN SLOVAKIA -- The problems in drinking water supplies in East Slovakia caused by a prolonged period of dryness, are aggravating. More than 35 percent of the East Slovak population in 85 towns and communities is affected by the regulation of drinking water supplies. Among the worst hit communities are Kosice, Presov, Roznava, and Sobrance, as witnessed by the proclamation of the "third regulatory degree" there. [Summary] [Prague PRACE in Czech 17 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

WATER RESERVOIR IN SLOVAKIA -- The "largest water reservoir of its kind" was inaugurated near the village of Luborec in Lucenec District on 21 November. The reservoir holds more than 3.7 million cubic meters of water and the flooded area covers 73 hectares. The greatest depth of the reservoir is 11 meters. [Summary] [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 22 Nov 86 p 1 AU]

POLITBURO REPORT TO THIRD SED CC SESSION

AU032201 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Nov 86 pp 3-8

["From the Politburo Report to the Third SED Central Committee Session; Rapporteur: Hermann Axen, Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee"; given on 20 November in Berlin]

[Text] Dear comrades: Since the second session of our Central Committee on 13 June 1986 our party has done great work in implementing the domestic and foreign policy tasks decided at the 11th party congress. The further shaping of the developed socialist society and the initiative-rich struggle to safeguard world peace determine, in their reciprocal interrelationship, the content and forms of the SED's activity.

I. The International Situation and the SED's Foreign Political Activity [chapterhead]

As an inseparable component of the socialist community, in firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, we have been striving to counter a further exacerbation of the international situation and to make a constructive contribution to its amelioration.

On 10 and 11 November 1986 a working meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of those socialist countries that are CEMA members took place in Moscow. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and unity, of mutual understanding in all questions that were discussed, an exchange of opinions was held on questions of the international situation. The participants in the meeting supported the principled position of the USSR in Reykjavik and stressed the necessity of intensifying joint efforts to eliminate nuclear armaments and to reduce conventional armaments, and of consolidating peace and international security.

The leading representatives of the fraternal parties discussed the main problems of developing and perfecting cooperation between the socialist countries and opportunities for a more complete unfolding of socialism's creative potential. Particular attention was paid to further deepening relations in the economic area; utilizing new, progressive forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for the dynamic socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries, and raising their peoples' standard of living.

The Central Committee Politburo has fully approved the extraordinarily significant results of the meeting and issued the appropriate instructions for the implementation of the stipulations made.

We note that 7 months after the 11th party congress the international situation has been further complicated and exacerbated. It is characterized by the activity of contrasting tendencies of development. The dangers emanating from the course of confrontation and arms build-up and from the Star Wars plans of governing circles in the United States and NATO have not been banished. They are proving to be the main obstacle to peace and disarmament. But the fact cannot be overlooked that new and significant forces which advocate peace are increasing their influence in the international area. The peoples are raising their voices more and more insistently for peace and peaceful coexistence. The call for a coalition of reason and realism is meeting with a larger and larger response among the politicians of the nonsocialist world.

The Politburo, conscious of the increased responsibility of the SED and the state, has performed hard work to fulfill the task set by the congress -- to do everything to contribute to reducing the danger of war, to do everything to ensure that war will never emanate from German soil, but only peace.

Closely allied with the Soviet Union and all other fraternal socialist countries, the GDR is standing unshakably at the side of those forces in the world which are determined to avert the danger of a nuclear catastrophe from mankind. We agree with all those who believe that there is a need to ensure the survival of mankind.

In this matter, words are not enough. For this reason, the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact put forward this year a series of extraordinarily significant proposals for arms reduction and disarmament. After the far-reaching proposals from the Soviet Union on 15 January for the gradual elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, at its Budapest session on 10-11 June 1986, directed an appeal to the NATO states and the other European countries for a reduction of armed forces and of conventional armaments. With these initiatives, the socialist states have at their disposal a complex program for the reduction of every type of weapon in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security, and for the effective supervision of these steps.

In August, the Soviet Union gave a further sign of its goodwill. For the third time it extended the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests.

The realism of these far-reaching disarmament proposals from the socialist countries, and the prior concessions of the Soviet Union are meeting with an extraordinary response and increasing support in world public opinion.

Since the summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in November last year, it has not been possible to achieve substantial results in the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on disarmament questions. As we all know, this was not the fault of the Soviet Union. The party has an even better assessment, therefore, of the courageous initiative of our friend and comrade, Mikhail Gorbachev, for the meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at Reykjavik, which aimed at facilitating concrete negotiating results.

The SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the GDR evaluated the meeting at Reykjavik as a political event which has outstanding significance in the battle against the arms race and for the banning and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Reykjavik showed that concrete agreements would have been possible. However, the historic chance remained unused, since the U.S. Administration refused to renounce its Star Wars program, and thus to give up the dangerous and pointless striving for military-strategic superiority. No reasonable human being understands why the arms race should be extended into space, if it is realistic to eliminate nuclear weapons on earth through mutual agreements under strict supervision.

It is not the Star Wars plans, disguised as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), but rather effective disarmament that is the protection and shield of life. If, in the Geneva declaration of intent between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan of November 1985, it was agreed that the aim of the summit talks was to prevent the militarization of space, to end the arms race on earth, and to renounce the striving after military superiority, what is the purpose of the United States' adherence to SDI and the unrestrained continuation of nuclear tests?

In the joint staement of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, it was underlined "that a new stage has now begun in the battle to prevent a nuclear inferno". It is, therefore, a requirement of the moment to do everything, together with all forces of realism, in order to bring about a basic change from the arms race to arms limitation and disarmament, from confrontation to detente and cooperation.

The SED Central Committee again stresses at this forum the need to intensify political dialogue, contacts, and negotiations. This is the only way still to achieve everytting which was within sight at Reykjavik. The will of the nations and states must be expressed still more clearly in order to open the path to reason.

Comrades: The strengthening of socialism is and remains decisive for the prospects of peace and progress. In the forground are the safeguarding of the stability of every socialist country, the guaranteeing of a high dynamism of economic and social development, and a higher effectiveness of cooperation.

Comrades: After the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's participation in the 11th party congress, which was so significant for our party and our people, another meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev took place on 3 October. It made it clear that the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples is developing in an extraordinarily successful way. The general secretaries noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the 27th CPSU Party Congress and the 11th SED Party Congress have had an inspiring influence on the entire complex of relations between the USSR and the GDR.

The solemn unveiling of the Ernst-Thaelmann Monument in Moscow and the subsequent extensive talks on topical questions, which were attended by Comrade Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, and Comrade Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SEW, demonstrated in a moving way the common aspects of the struggle of German and Soviet Communists in the past and at present.

During the talk between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, agreements wre made that are of far-reaching importance for the overall shaping of relations between our parties and states, and that are of great benefit for both peoples. They apply, in particular, to questions of deeper cooperation between the two national economies in order to master scientific-technological progress and its effective economic utilization, to the purposeful implementation of concluded agreements, and to the testing of new paths.

On the basis of full agreement on fundamental questions concerning the international situation and the building of socialism, both parties will continue their trusting cooperation and the current exchange of opinions and experiences which serves the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the community's countries, and the strengthening of socialism and peace.

In line with the agreements between the two general secretaries, from 13 to 15 October, a delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, deliberated and coordinated concrete measures to deepen overall cooperation in science, technology, and production.

Comrades: At our 11th party congress we expressed our efforts to develop and deepen relations with all socialist countries. With pleasure we have been able to note that the friendly and close relations with the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and the DPRK are developing successfully. The Central Committee report to the 11th party congress stated that in its relations with the PRC, this great socialist country, the GDR lets itself be guided by the interest in strengthening the international positions of socialism and safeguarding peace.

Outstanding international importance is accorded to the official friendship visits which Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, made to these Asian socialist countries last month. The trip served the dynamic expansion of the relations with these three socialist countries in Asia in the interest of strengthening socialism, of safeguarding world peace, and of cooperation between all socialist states. The visits served the mutual exchange of information about building socialism, the development of bilateral cooperation, and the exchange of opinions on international issues. They provided the opportunity to explain the peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states and to discuss the situation of the communist world movement as well as the role of cooperation between the communists and all peace forces in the world.

"Asia and the Pacific area," the SED Central Committee general secretary said in the Korean capital, "are becoming more and more a focal point of international events. Here too, in view of the nuclear threat emanating from U.S. imperialism, it is most urgently necessary to develop the relations between states with different social systems in a beneficial and constructive way, and to ensure peaceful coexistence."

We regard it as particularly important that the problem of peace and security in Asia, as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostock, is being tackled as a whole package.

The GDR supports the initiatives of socialist countries of this continent, which are directed at this, the DPRK'S proposals to transform the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, and the forward-looking actions of other Asian states which are characterized by responsibility for peace.

Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song noted concurrently that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK have reached a new, higher level on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded in June 1984. They spoke in favor of further developing the close fraternal cooperation between the SED and the Workers Party of Korea as a centerpiece in the shaping of bilateral relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the principles of proletarian internationalism. Comrades Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song agreed on concrete steps for the further development of economic relations between our two countries.

Comrades: Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to the PRC is an event to which historic significance can be attributed with complete justification. It was the first visit to the PRC by the highest representative of the GDR since the founding of our republic. As a result of it, a new stage in the relations between our parties, states, and peoples was initiated.

All talks and meetings with the leading comrades of the CPC and the PRC were characterized by an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual respect, understanding, and trust.

The general secretaries of the SED and CPC Central Committee, Comrades Erich Honecker and Hu Yaobang, held an extensive exchange of opinions on the current level of contacts and relations between the two parties and states. [paragraph continues]

Both sides agreed to do everything in order to raise the relations between the SED and the CPC, between the GDR and the PRC, to the level which is appropriate for relations between communist and workers parties and between socialist states, and which is absolutely necessary for the cause of socialism and peace. As a result of the visit the two sides agreed on continuing and deepening the relations between the parties, and on concrete measures to exchange delegations and experiences and achieve cooperation between party institutes.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated that the relations between our parties had never been severed, and thus there is no question of resuming these relations but of continuing and developing them.

The agreement on the development of long-term economic and scientific-technological cooperation for a period of 15 years, which was signed during the friendship visit by Comrades Guenter Mittag and Li Peng, forms a solid basis for beneficial economic cooperation for our peoples' mutual benefit.

The friendship visit demonstrated both sides' agreement that the common tasks can be realized only in peace. General Secretary Hu Yaobang stressed tht in the nuclear age the struggle for peace is the main issue in foreign policy. This is important for the development of relations with all socialist countries, as well as for the relations with the capitalist states and with Third World countries.

In Beijing, Erich Honecker assessed the course and results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik as evidence of the need for reason and realism to win in the end. He welcomed the comprehensive proposals put forth by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in the interest of safeguarding peace.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping supported Mikhail Gorbachev's far-reaching disarmament proposals in Reykjavik and called them a good basis for negotiations. He stressed that flexibility on the other side is now also necessary to achieve results. Our two parties accord great importance to easing tensions in the relations between the socialist and capitalist states in Europe.

In line with the statements by Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR considers the policy of peaceful coexistence to be one of the most important elements in international policy.

The SED and GDR will do what they can to promote cooperation between China and our community. The successful visit our our party and state delegation has opened the path for this. Our general secretary deserves the gratitude of our party and the Central committee for his farsightedness, his courage, and his enormous work.

Comrade, during the official friendship visit to the MPR Comrade Erich Honecker, and Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR's People's Great Hural, again affirmed that for decades the close fratrernal relations between the two fraternal parties have been characterized by full agreement on all basic questions of building socilism and of international relations. Further measures were agreed upon for further shaping the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two parties and states as a contribution to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace. Eloquent proof of this is the signing of the Long-Term Program for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Through the Year 2000.

Comrades, GDR's efforts to purposefully develop bilateral cooperation with the other socialist countries were expressed in the official friendship visits to the GDR of Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in September and of Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers, in October at the invitation of Comrade Willi Stoph.

We note with satisfaction that this summer the GDR was able to conclude a long-term trade agreement with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Sober analysis of the current international situation shows that in view of the real danger of a world war conducted with nuclear weapons, the policy of peaceful coexistence established by Lenin has achieved a new dimension. Although this policy has always been the most favorable opportunity for the socialist states to shape relations with the states of the other system, it has now become the only tenable form for the existence of relations between states with differing social system does not, of course, do away with the struggle and competition between socialism and imperialism, or the historic conflict between the classes. It is, however, of decisive importance that the irreconcilable ideological and social contradictions are not transferred to international relations and are in no event settled by military means.

The world is increasingly recongnizing that, despite differing and contradictory political and ideological standpoints, we must learn to live with one another. The nuclear and space age requires that we get along well together. From this logically emerges the need to find new forms and procedures in relations between the system, states, and regions to secure peace and to solve other global problems. The most reactionary and aggressive circles, allied with the military industrial complex of imperialism, oppose this. As a result of this and despite all the manipulation of public opinion in the West, the contradiction between the overwhelming majority of mankind, which is interested in peace, and the numberically small but powerful, extremely aggressive, and extremely militarist grouping of imperialism, regarding a war as winnable and pursuable and is preparing it, emerges more and more clearly. Even today increasingly broad circles of the monopoly bourgeoisie understand that a military conflict between socialism and imperialism would mean the end. They understand that in a nuclear inferno there would be no more profits. They also sense that the material preparations for a nuclear war increasingly undermine the capitalist production process.

This forms the objective basis for enforcing the policy of peaceful coexistence, and for forming a worldwide coalition of reason and realism. In this spirit, our party has been making an active contribution for a long time. We consider it an essential task, as Comrade Erich Honecker said at the 11th party congress, to make a contribution to reducing the danger of war and to search together for ways to prepare the ground for this with all forces of goodwill and by means of dialogue with people from the West, from the most different political camps.

The socialist concept for a comprehensive system of international security marks out a broad framework for political dialogue and cooperation. At the forefront of this are, of course, the question of arms limitation and disarmament, and the prevention of the militarization of space. But we are also consistently pursuing the goal of consolidating international security through the further shaping of cooperation in the political and economic fields, the fields of environmental protection, the combating of international terrorism, and the solving of humanitarian questions.

The talks held by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the other members of the party leadership, members of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, with leading politicians and representatives of the economy of capitalist countries fall within this framework.

Comrade Erich Honecker's state visit to the Kingdom of Sweden in June this year and his talks with Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson were marked by the wish of both sides to make a contribution to reducing the danger of nuclear war and to securing a lasting peace. There was far-reaching agreement in international questions and about increased cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

The official visit by Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens in September again proved, in the tense and complicated international situation, the vigor of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. Both statesmen agreed that the political dialogue based on reason and realism must be continued and intensified.

On the basis of an agreement reached during the talks between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman and the Belgian prime minister, consultations are taking place between the foreign ministries of the GDR and Belgium on the initiative of the GDR and the CSSR to form a zone free of chemical weapons and on the overall complex of a ban on chemical weapons. Commitments were also made on expanding bilateral economic and scientific-technological relations.

As a result of the state visits by President Khristos Sartzetakis of the Hellenic Republic to the GDR, the highest level political dialogue between the two countries experienced a significant continuation. This notably consistent dialogue is marked by the common desire to do everything to contribute toward improving the international situation and securing peace.

In the period under review, an important place within the framework of our dialogue for peace and disarmament wea taken by the activities of the GDR People's Chamber and its president. Comrade Horst Sindermann's visit to Italy, the visit of a Finnish parliamentary delegation to the GDR, led by the chairman of the Finnish Parliament, the visit to GDR's capital by delegations of the FDP and the Greens, and the talks held during these visits, as well as numerous other activities, are proof of this.

In a letter to Pierre Pflimlin, the president of the European Parliament, the People's Chamber president expressed the willingness of the supreme people's representation of the GDR to enter into a confidence-promoting discussion with the European Parliament on questions of arms limitation and disarmament. This initiative was assessed as a sign of the GDR's efforts to also contribute at the parliamentary level to the search for ways of disarmament. More and more responsible politicians in Western Europe are seeking feasible paths to reduce military and political confrontation in Europe, consolidate security, and expand and strengthen cooperation in a sensible balancing of interests with the socialist states.

Particularly in the light of Reykjavik, the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Disarmament in Europe is proof of the possibility, despite all the continuing contradictions and differences of opinion, of achieving concrete agreements on the questions of war and peace which accord with the interests of all involved. As a result of the Stockholm document, a feasible compromise -- an important step -- has been made to reduce the danger of the outbreak of war. It is now necessary to maintain and expand the potential for trust achieved in Stockholm through conscientious implementation of the final document, and to take new steps toward military detente.

At the current CSCE follow-up meeting in Vienna, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, proved that it was Reykjavik in particular that created a chance for a nuclear-free Europe. He proposed to work out in Vienna a mandate for the second stage of the Stockholm conference. Already before that contact on questions of conventional disarmament in Europe is to be established in a working group between representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Of great importance is the USSR's initiative to convene in Moscow a conference of the CSCE states on questions of humanitarian cooperation, including questions of human contacts, information, culture, and education. In the GDR's declaration of principle, Foreign Minister Comrade Oskar Fischer explained the necessity to exploit all possibilities -- also within the framework of the DSCE process -- to reach an agreement on measures for arms limitation and disarmament, and to stabilize European security through fruitful, equal cooperation. He submitted the GDR's proposals to strengthen and continue the all-European process in all main directions of the Helsinki Final Act.

Comrades, you remember that in 1983 the GDR agreed to Olof Palme's proposal to create a nuclear-weapon-free corridor along the dividing line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. At that time, Erich Honecker called on the FRG Government to enter into negotiations about the creation of such a corridor. The FRG Government at that time reacted negatively. However, this idea met with great international response. It is closely connected with the efforts of realistic forces in other regions of Europe -- for example in northern Europe and the Balkans -- to create nuclear-weapon-free zones. After the agreement achieved with the SPD in June last year on a framework for the creation of a chemical-weapon-free zone in Europe, Erich Honecker and Willy Brandt agreed in September 1985 to set up a joint working group of the SED and the SPD. The working group then worked out "basic guidelines for a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe," and presented these at an international press conference in Bonn on 21 October 1986.

This renewed joint initiative by the two parties is vigorously welcomed by the socialist countries, by socialist and social democratic parties, by democratic parties, movements, and personages all over the world as a concrete contribution to the promotion of the idea of eliminating all nuclear weapons.

The CPCZ officially joined the initiative of the SED and the SPD for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor with a statement from its general secretary, Comrade Gustav Husak, on 23 October 1986, and is continuing the fight for the propagation and realization of the initiative together with us.

At the gala event for the 69th anniversary of Red October, Comrade Yegor Ligachev stated that the USSR attaches fundamental importance to the joint proposal of the SED and the SPD to create a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in Europe on both sides of the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries.

The initiative taken up by the CEMA states to establish official relations between CEMA and the EC fits in consistently with socialist European policy.

The socialist states have affirmed their willingness to establish relations between the individual CEMA-member-states and the EC, parallel to the establishment of official relations between CEMA and the EC. The exchange of opinions on possibilities of deepening the political dialogue and developing economic and political cooperation has been started between representatives of the GDR and the EC Commission. In the course of these talks questions and modalities of establishing official relations between the GDR and the EC were also discussed.

Comrades: As an active participant in the Geneva disarmament conference of 40 states and in the UN system, the GDR -- at the side of its allies and friends -- is working for peace and security, disarmament and development, human rights, and human dignity. Implementing the socialist peace program, the GDR submitted draft resolutions to the 41st UN General Assembly concerning the non-first use of nuclear weapons, the working out of a program of nuclear disarmament, as well as concerning a ban on chemical weapons. These are concrete contributions so that the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations may be followed only by years of peace for all generations.

Comrades: the work of the leading representatives of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania for peace and disarmament is receiving ever greater international attention. The "Declaration of Mexico" made by them in August this year met with a positive reception worldwide. Comrade Erich Honecker paid tribute to this initiative as an outstanding contribution in the efforts of all peace-loving forces to bring about a change for the better in international relations.

Comrades: At the 11th party congress we paid tribute to the importance of the Nonaligned Movement. The course and results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit at Harare in September this year confirmed the ever more active and significant influence of the nonaligned states on international relations in favor of peace, disarmament, and development. In the "Harare Appeal for Disarmament" the struggle for peace and for the prevention of a nuclear war is described as the principal task of our time. The nonaligned states are categorically in favor of halting the arms race and concluding concrete agreements in the area of disarmament, including an agreement on preventing the arms race in space. In this connection they pay tribute to the Soviet peace and disarmament initiatives, in particular the repeated unilateral extension of the nuclear test moratorium by the Soviet Union, and the call on all nuclear powers to join in this course of action.

The nonaligned states demand the recasting of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis with the aim of creating a new international economic order, and of overcoming underdevelopment. The GDR supports this demand most emphatically.

Comrades: More and more importance is attached to the continent of Latin America on the world political scene. The political face of the majority of states is progresively changing. The states in this continent are seeking to realize their very own national interests. They are showing resistance to the dangers conjured up by the imperialist policy of arms build-up and confrontation, and are defending themselves against the hegemony of the United States and the policy connected with this of plundering and protectionism by international finance and monopoly groups.

Thanks to its consistent peace policy, its economic and cultural capacity, the GDR meets with increasing recognition in Latin America. This was also convincingly shown during a recent visit by an SED Central Committee and GDR People's Chamber delegation, led by myself, to Uruguay and Argentina. The meetings and talks with the president of the Republic of Uruguay, Julio Sanguinetti, and the president of the Argentine Republic, Raul Alfonsin, affirmed the high level of agreement on the basic questions of international policy and the deep interest of these states in developing bilateral relations with the GDR.

Comrades: In accordance with the decisions of the 11th party congress, in recent months our republic has always raised its voice in places where imperialism stamps on the interests and rights of peoples and states by interfering in sovereign affairs, and creates and stirs up tensions and conflicts which put peace in danger.

The meeting between Erich Honecker and Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, in Berlin in September this year was characterized by the support of our states for the respecting of international law, and by our solidarity with the victims of imperialist threats, interference, and the use of force. The two statesmen expressed their deep concern at the aggravation of the conflict situation in this area. They stated their full support for all efforts to bring about a just political regulation of problems in Central America. Every people, Erich Honecker underlined, has the right to choose its path of political, economic, and social development freely and without interference.

By sending an SED Central Committee delegation, led by Comrade Werner Felfe, to the celebrations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, we stressed once again that we stand firmly at the side of Sandino's people.

In the 17 November talk between Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party, and Comrade Harry Tisch, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, the level of the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between our parties and states was assessed highly.

Harry Tisch expressed the GDR's deep concern at the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East. The attempts to isolate and intimidate Syria by means of threats and slander are designed first and foremost to divert the country from its anti-imperialist course. He assured Hafiz al-Asad of the GDR's unshakable solidarity with Syria and all progressive forces in the Arab area in the struggle against the plans of hegemony of imperialism and Israel's aggressive expansionist policy. The Syrian head of state spoke against any form of threatening with or using force in international relations. Syria condemns terrorism in all its forms and will not let the anti-Syrian campaign divert it from its consistent work for a peaceful solution in the Middle East, said al-Asad. Hafiz al-Asad expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity attitude and the consistent peace policy of the socialist German state.

During a talk in October in Berlin, Comrade Erich Honecker and Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, paid tribute to the level that has been achieved in bilateral relations. Concurrently they noted that there are possibilities for the further deepening of the mutually beneficial cooperation. Comrade Honecker explained the principled attitude of the GDR toward the tragic conflict between Iraq and Iran. The GDR is categorically against any attempt to expand and internationalize this conflict. It would be best for the two peoples directly affected by this if all armed clashes were to be stopped as soon as possible and if the contentious issues were to be solved by means of negotiations on the basis of the UN Charter, respecting the legitimate interests of both sides. The GDR supports all constructive proposals that serve this purpose.

Comrades: During the period under review the SED further developed its relations with the communist and workers parties in line with the decisions of the 11th party congress and in the spirit of the common goals and ideals, of the struggle for peace, the national and social liberation of the peoples, for socialism and communism.

The intensive cooperation with the parties of the socialist fraternal countries was continued. Numerous meetings of leading comrades from the SED and from the fraternal parties were dedicated mostly to questions resulting from the party congresses' decisions for cooperation in the new stage of development of the socialist countries. This purpose was served by the talks on questions of cultural cooperation between Kurt Hager and Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

From 27 to 31 October a CPSU delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary Aleksandra Biryukova acquainted itself with the SED's experiences in management and planning, development, and production of high-quality industrial consumer goods, and in commerce. It had talks with Comrades Guenter Mittag, Werner Jarowinsky, and Gerhard Mueller.

The deliberations of the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in May were attended by an SED delegation headed by Inge Lange. The work of the 12th LCY Party Congress this June was observed by a Central Committee delegation headed by Guenter Schabowski. At the invitation of the PZPR, an SED delegation headed by Willi Stoph took part in the 10th party congress of the fraternal Polish party, which was held from 29 June to 3 July in Warsaw. Werner Walde conveyed the militant greetings of the GDR's Communists to the Sixth Party Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, which took place in Vientiane from 13 to 16 November.

The GDR's experiences in party work in all areas of social life were studied by 24 delegations of fraternal parties from socialist countries, while 20 delegations of the SED Central Committee acquainted themselves with the work of the Communists in the socialist countries.

The third seminar of the first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships and of the PZPR voivodship committees from the border districts, held on 19 September in Cottbus and chaired by Comrades Horst Dohlus and Jozef Baryla, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deliberated on tasks concerning the further development of their cooperation. In a letter to Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the participants in the meeting reported on the results of their successful cooperation and on their projects which stem from the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

The exchange of opinions with delegations of Communist and workers parties from capitalist countries focused on international questions, in particular on problems of safeguarding peace. We were able to note a high degree of agreement on the reasons for the exacerbated international situation and the necessity to intensify the struggle for peace. All fraternal parties welcomed and paid tribute to the active, initiative-rich approach of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states with respect to questions of arms limitation and disarmament, especially to the activities of the SED and its general secretary.

During his state visit to Sweden, Comrade Erich Honecker held talks with Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Communist Workers Party, and Kenneth Kvist, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Left Party Communists.

Other members of our party leadership met with representatives of the Communist Party of Denmark, the Finnish Communist Party, the French Communist Party, the Communist Party of Greece, the Italian Communist Party, the Japan Communist Party, the Norwegian Communist Party, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Swedish Communist Workers Party, the Swedish Left Party Communists, and the Spanish Communist Party.

The Eight DKP Party Congress, which took place from 2 to 4 May 1986 in Hamburg, was attended by an SED Central Committee delegation led by Comrade H. Axen.

The contents and course of the party congress, which was held under the slogan "For a new policy -- a nuclear-free world and work for all," showed the DKP to be the party in the FRG that -- in the form of the "Charter of Peace" -- has a clear program to avert a nuclear catastrophe and that consistently represents the political and social interests of the workers class and all working people in the FRG.

During the period under review, the SED received eight study delegations of Communist parties from developed capitalist countries. It sent three official or study delegations to these parties. SED Central Committee delegations took part in the party congresses of the BCP, the Swedish Communist Workers Party, and the Communist Party of Argentina.

Comrades, with the tragic death of Comrade Samora Machel, the GDR and our party have lost a sincere friend and close fellow-fighter. We grieve for a great son of the Mozambican people and an outstanding representative of Africa's national liberation movement and of the Nonaligned Movement. He made an outstanding contribution to the struggle of the African peoples for peace and independence and against colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid. We will always honor his memory.

The funeral was attended by a party and government delegation led by Comrade Werner Krolikowski.

An important event during the period under review was the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Oliver Tambo, president of the South African National Congress (ANC), in August in Berlin. The SED general secretary affirmed the solidarity of the SED and of the GDR people with the struggle of the oppressed people's masses in South Africa to eliminate apartheid and to create an antiracist, unified, democratic, and peace-loving South Africa.

Our solidarity support for the peoples in Angola and Mozambique in their dedicated struggle against the interference and aggression of the most reactionary circles of imperialism and the South African racist regime is unchanged. By concluding agreements on cooperation with the Angolan Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and the Mozambique Liberation Front, the SED's relations with these parties were further deepened.

Comrades, from 16 to 22 September 1986 the 11th World Trade Union Congress took place in Berlin. The participants comprised 1,014 delegates and guests from 145 countries. They represented 432 trade union organizations, 301 of which are not members of the WFTU. The delegations represented 296 million members. Furthermore, 14 international non-trade union organizations, such as the ILO, UNESCO, and the WPC, were represented.

The 11th World Trade Union Congress became the largest and broadest forum to date of the international trade union movement for a comprehensive and constructive exchange of opinions and experiences on the most important tasks of our time -- safeguarding peace -- and on the basic issues of the trade unions' representation of interests.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of our party Central Committee, and Comrade Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended the opening session of the 11th World Trade Union Congress. This was considered by the congress as a great acknowledgement for the world trade union movement. Delegates and guests expressed the opinion that the greetings address by Comrade Honecker gave strong constructive stimuli to the congress. The congress was deeply impressed by Comrade Erich Honecker's well-founded statements on the basic questions of the struggle for peace, on the development of socialism in the GDR, and on the basic elements of our economic and social policy, as well as on the important role and responsibility of the trade unions in a socialist state.

Comrades, in the struggle to end the arms race on earth and to prevent it in space, the intensified activities of the Socialist International deserve respect as an influential political force in the world. The 17th Socialist International Congress in Lima in June, in which a delegation of observers from the SED took part, affirmed the rejection of the Star Wars plans of the United States and called on the U.S. Government to join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests.

The constructive and businesslike dialogue with the socialist and social-democratic parties was served by the visits of the chairmen of the Flemish and Walloon Socialist Party of Belgium, Karel Van Miert and Guy Spitaels, to the GDR and their meetings with Erich Honecker. Constructive talks took place with the leading representatives of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement in Greece and on the occasion of the first official visit by a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark to Berlin.

Comrades, the growth of the peace forces was demonstrated at the World Peace Congress which took place in mid-October in the Danish capital, Copenhagen, with 2,400 representatives of peace movements from 136 countries. This congress became a demonstration of the will of peace-lovers from various countries to struggle even more effectively to avert the danger of nuclear war and to bring about cooperation between all peace-loving forces.

Comrades, the peace movement of the GDR is playing an extremely initiative-rich role in the social life of our country and in the international arena. On World Peace Day, a delegation embracing representatives of all classes and strata of our people presented the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council with a peace report on the varied activities of the working people during the international UN Peace Year. The peace report proves impressively how deeply rooted is the recognition that strong socialism makes peace more secure in the thought and action of our country's working people.

By submitting the report to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar through GDR Foreign Minister Comrade Oskar Fischer and by its distribution to personages of the worldpeace movement, broad circles of the international public were informed about the concrete daily work of the GDR citizens for peace and disarmament.

Comrades, from 20 to 22 June 1986 the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples held a conference in Berlin with the chairmen and general secretaries of 72 national friendship societies from 68 countries. The participants at the meeting were briefed on the GDR's further development after the 11th party congress.

A greeting address to Comrade Erich Honecker, which was signed by the foreign friends, says: "The very conspicuous increase in prosperity and quality of life is impressive. Freedom from crises, social security, and protection; no unemployment; a high level of education; and equal opportunities in training and work -- these are achievements and results with which we acquaint ourselves with great interest. We continue to consider the propagation of the truth about the successes and life in your country and about the citizens' plans for and demands on the future to be one of our noblest tasks, in particular since the public's interest in the things we have to say about the GDR has enormously increased."

Graphic proof of the correctness of the assessment made by the representatives of national friendship societies is provided by the attractive large-scale exhibitions on the GDR's domestic and foreign policy that took place in June and September in Lille and in Amsterdam respectively. The exhibitions and events organized by the city administrations and the respective friendship societies in France and the Netherlands were visited by more than 200,000 citizens of these countries.

Comrades, some remarks on the relations between the GDR and the FRG: The statement made at the 11th SED Congress that safeguarding of peace was and remains the decisive issue in relations between the GDR and the FRG as well has determined the activity of our party in recent months.

Again and again we have stressed to the FRG the special responsibility that the two German states carry for guaranteeing peace for security, as well as for continuing the detente process in Europe. We have stressed here the agreement mentioned in the joint statement of Comrade Erich Honecker and Chancellor Kohl on 12 March 1985 that the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders are a fundamental condition for peace.

In a letter to Chancellor Kohl, replying to his letter to the head of European governments on the question of the safety of nuclear plants, Erich Honecker again pointed out at the end of May 1986 that it is necessary to avert the whole nuclear threat to the world. He stressed the need to liberate Europe and the world completely from nuclear weapons, to prevent the militarization of space, and to end the arms race on earth.

In the period under review, the GDR also continued and stepped up its constructive policy of dialogue with the FRG aimed at creating a worldwide coalition of reason and realism.

The many meetings held by Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership with leading politicians both from the government parties of the FRG -- the CDU and the CSU -- and from the representatives of the SPD and the Greens strengthen us in the belief that in the nuclear and space age there is no alternative to political dialogue. We continue to believe that to talk to one another is 10 times better than to shoot at one another. We want cooperation instead of confrontation, and not only in words.

The meetings with representatives of the government parties served the aim of developing relations between the two German states in such a way as to give an impetus to international events that strengthens peace and detente.

On 16 May 1986 Erich Honecker received Lothat Spaeth, minister-president of Baden-Wuerttemberg and CDU deputy chairman. He agreed that no additional strains must be allowed to be imposed on Europe by the relations between the GDR and the FRG and that, on the contrary, they must promote the peaceful coexistence of the European peoples.

At the meetings with Agriculture Minister Kiechle and North Rhine-Westphalian CDU Chairman Biedenkopf and at the reciprocal visit to Baden-Wuerttemberg by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, the talks centered on the GDR's peace initiatives and the expansion of equal, mutually beneficial relations.

In the future, too, the GDR will conduct political dialogue with all political representatives of the FRG who are ready for this and who are guided by reason and good will. We proceed from this conviction: The more stable peace is in Europe, the more fruitfully will relations between the two German states be able to develop.

In implementing the Basic Treaty, the GDR has undertaken a series of steps, in accordance with the line marked out by the 11th party congress, to further develop state relations with the FRG on the basis of international law. On 6 May, following lengthy and complicated negotiations, a cultural agreement was signed between the GDR and the FRG that is meanwhile proving itself in practice. The positive response to the GDR exhibition "Baroque in Dresden" in the Villa Huegel in Essen is proof of the advantage of cooperation regulated by treaty in this area, too.

The negotiations on agreements in the fields of science and technology and environmental protection are being continued.

At Comrade Erich Honecker's talk with Johannes Rau, North Rhine-Westphalian minister-president and SPD deputy chairman, and Oskar Lafontaine, Saarland minister-president and chairman of the Saar SPD, on 7 May 1986 agreement was reached that in view of the complicated international situation it was more necessary than ever for the two German states to work actively for peace, disarmament, and detente.

There was also agreement on questions relating to the securing of peace, disarmament, and detente in the talks held with other SPD politicians, including H.-J. Vogel, Egon Bahr, Peter Glotz, Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, Gerhard Schroeder, and Helmut Schmidt.

The fact that for the first time a delegation of the SED Central Committee took part as a guest in the SPD Congress in Nuremberg is also an expression of the diverse and useful contacts between the SED and SPD.

In our discussions with representatives of the SPD, the Greens, the FDP, and the CDU we have always pointed out that everyting must be done to ensure that no additional strains will emanate into the international climate from the relations between the two German states. The continuing support of the governing circles of Bonn for the U.S. Star Wars program, which stands in the way of progress in the sphere of nuclear and conventional disarmament in Europe which is desired by all Europeans, does not correspond to the requirements of the times. It would be desirable for sensible and realistic positions to win over the governing circles of the FRG, so that the FRG can fulfill its duty to peace through positive contributions.

Comrades, the things we have mentioned here present an impressive, but by far not complete, picture of the great activites pursued by our party and our state in accordance with the major guidelines for our international work, which were formulated by Comrade Erich Honecker at the 11th party congress.

II. High Performances for the Benefit of the People and for Peace [chapterhead]

1. The resolutions of the 11th Party Congress Are Being Carried Out on Our Principal Battlefield

During the period under review, the work of the Politburo and the Central Committe Secrtariat -- like the work of our entire party, the state, and the people of the GDR -- was fully dedicated to implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. With these, a qualitatively new stage was embarked upon in further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR.

Led by the higher standards of the 11th party congress it was and is important to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the 1986 national economic plan day by day. At the same time, it is necessary to continue the good preparations for the 1987 plan and the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. The Politburo can state that it has made good progress in the principal field of struggle, the unity of economic and social policy as the core of economic strategy with the year 2000 in view.

The past months confirm the statement made by Comrade Erich Honecker at the second Central Committee session that the forward-looking spirit of the 11th party congress characterizes daily life and the rhythm of life in the GDR. The challenges of the SED's economic strategy, and the targets contained in the directive of the 11th party congress concerning the development of the GDR's national economy in the years 1986-90, are becoming the achievement standard for millions of working people. Closely linked with the avowal to the SED's policy, the conscious deed in socialist competition is developing in great breadth and depth with the binding slogan" "High performances for the benefit of the people and for peace -- everything to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress!"

The top achievements performed on the occasion of the 1986 World Peace Day are an eloquent expression of this. Proceeding from the call at the construction sites of the "FDJ Initiative Berlin", 3.7 million working people from all fields of the national economy made a high workday contribution to fulfilling and purposefully overfulfilling the 1986 national economic plan by working peace shifts under the slogan "My Dead for Socialism and Peace." More and more these top performances are becoming permanent performances.

Inspired by the awareness "My workplace -- my battlefield for peace," the working people in the combines industry and the construction sector, as well as in transporation and the communications sector will fulfill and overfulfill in important areas the pledges they accepted in their letter to Comrade Erich Honecker in honor of the 11th party congress. This was confirmed by the control conference for the SED Central Committee seminar with the directors general of the combines and the SED Central Committee party organizers, which was organized following a decision of the Politburo. Thus, the working people in industry have achieved a plan lead in new production of M2.4 billion. With this their pledge has been exceeded by M700 million to date. This also applied to the pledges concerning raising labor productivity, producing more consumer goods for the population, and other important performance objectives. The word they gave to make the year of the 11th party congress the year of the highest performances will be kept.

Part of the broad current of initiatives is the outstanding performances in more than 45,500 youth brigades and 4,900 youth research teams. They are struggling successfully for long-term best performances and for top achievements, in top times, in the development and application of key technologies.

All these and many other initiatives and results reflect the great source of strength of the decisions of the 11th party congress. The SED Central Committee cordially thanks the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia, the craftsmen, and all other working people, the youth, the women, and the members of our country's Armed Forces for the great creative work.

2. The Economic Balance Shows That the Decisions of the 11th Party Congress Are Being Successfully Implemented

The Politburo regularly dealt with the implementation of the 1986 National Economic Plan. It made all stipulations necessary for the stable and dynamic development of our country's national economy. The Council of Ministers was ordered to enforce the measures that were decided.

By the end of October, produced national income had risen by 4.3 percent. It is of great importance that this increase is for the first time based exclusively on the increase of labor productivity.

The industry combines have made a special contribution to this development; they increased net production by 8.6 percent and labor productivity by 8.8 percent. Thus, for the first time in the history of the GDR, a faster growth in labor productivity has been achieved in comparison to net production in industry as a whole.

This favorable development is also taking place in the construction sector. Here, net production rose by 6.2 percent and labor productivity by 7 percent. The plan lead in net production amounts to M394 million, thus exceeding the pledges given. Another fact which shows increasing efficiency is that net production in industry rose considerably faster than goods production, which grew by 4.3 percent. In the unity of greater refining of raw materials and other materials and reducing production input, it was possible to further reduce unit input of economically important energy sources, raw materials, and other materials. This is reflected in the reduction of costs, which was 1.8 percent in both industry and the construction sector.

It is important for successful progress that the dynamism and efficiency of the national economy were further accelerated along the path of comprehensive intensification. The closer interweaving of science and production contributed decisively toward this.

The GDR's intellectual and material potential, and, in particular, scientific-technological capacity, was even more heavily concentrated on the rapid and broad application of key technologies. By the end of October, 24,342 office and personal computers had been manufactured, 142 percent more than in the previous year. For solid state integrated circuits, the increase in production was 27 percent, and for optoelectronic semiconductor components it was 19 percent.

In combined equipment for regulation, control, and monitoring, production rose by 19 percent. Production of industrial robots increased by 10 percent. With a present total of 17,210 CAD/CAM work stations, there are now twice as many in operation as at the start of the year. Hundreds of thousands of working people have been and are being further trained to guarantee the highest efficiency and a strong economic growth with these and other key technologies.

In line with the decisions of the 11th party congress, in-house production of rationalization means was increased in quantity and quality.

We systematically follow the path of developing it into an essential material-technical basis for the broad application of the key technologies, and into the most important carrier of modernization and automation. In-house production of rationalization means was raised by 16 percent. This pace considerably exceeds the growth rate of the entire production.

In the struggle to increase labor productivity, efficiency, and quality, bonus payment for workers, master craftsmen, and university and technical school cadres is proving its worth. This performance-oriented wage policy is an integral part of comprehensive intensification and is inseparably linked with the central state plan.

Proceeding from the long-standing positive experiences of continuing bonus payment, the Politburo approved appropriate proposals in line with the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress.

In the struggle to increase performances with decreasing unit input, the initiatives "Return Funds to the State" and Contribute to National Income" by means of state bank checks are again showing their great value. This year -- as an integral part of socialist competition -- material and financial funds with a value of M6.2 billion have been returned to date. To further promote this initiative, the Politburo decided measures to stimulate the return of funds. The strongest incentive is applied to returns that come from scientific-technological measures and lead to an additional reduction of material and energy input. The utilization of supplies outside the plan is also promoted. The incentive means are put into the disposal funds [Verfuegungsfonds] of the combines and are to serve mainly for the payment of premiums to enterprise collectives, which have a considerable share in mobilizing fund returns.

In order to reliably ensure the increase in high performance of the national economy from the material-technical point of view, the Politburo paid great attention to the complete, product-specific fulfillment of all positions of the state plan balance sheets. It is necessary to reliably fulfill all targets for the production of final goods, which are contained in these balance sheets. With this in mind, the ministers were ordered to take all necessary measures to guarantee a continuous good supply for the population and the economy, as well as the fulfillment of export tasks in accordance with the respective agreements.

In the same way, the Politburo ordered ministers to reliably ensure that the planned dates and performance parameters of the investments provided for in the plan are consistently observed as minimum state requirements.

To increase the rise of national income, the Politburo issued stipulations for linking the struggle to increased performances and high quality even more closely with the reduction of costs and the attainment of the planned profits. The Council of Ministers was ordered to work out measures to root the economic results of science and technology more effectively in the balance sheets. This applies mainly to the targets for the more economical use of materials and energy and to the saving of work time, it will contribute to a more effective pursuit in the struggle for high labor productivity, efficiency, and lower costs.

Comrades, during the period under review there were breakdowns and fires in several enterprises that caused considerable economic damage. Thus, the instance, the reconstruction of the installation the Chemical Pulp and Paper Combine, the loss of goods production due to fires, breakdowns, and malfunctions amounted to 1.8 daily outputs within half a year.

In most cases, the reasons for malfunctions were inexpert handling and the violation of operating and enterprise instructions. It is necessary to pay more attention to qualification, order, and security in all enterprises, and to generally increase vigilance in enterprises and installations.

3. Results of the Implementation According to Plan of Our Party's Sociopolitical Program

As is appropriate to the unity of economic and social policy, the peoples material and cultural standard of living was further improved according to plan in the period under review.

The housing construction program is swiftly realized in accordance with the decisions of the 11th party congress. By the end of October, 176,053 apartments had been newly built or modernized. This is 6,353 apartments more than the plan envisaged for this point in time. Thus, by the end of October, living conditions had improved for 530,000 citizens. For the community facilities attached to these homes, the plan was also fulfilled in general and overfulfilled in most areas. Thus, 1,565 classrooms, 114 school sports halls, 15,703 kindergartes 7,873 places in creches, and 1,600 places in youth clubs were newly created. Furthermore, 1,205 places in old peoples' homes were made available.

Increasing efforts were made to accelerate modernization, reconstruction, and preservation of the value of the available housing stock. Planned repairs to apartment houses have been generally overfulfilled and rose by 8.5 percent compared with the same period last year. The program for roof repairs drawn up for the 1984-87 period has been realized up to 79 percent to date. In spite of all the considerable progress in this area, we do not overlook the fact that in 25 kreise there are backlogs in building repairs to apartment houses. The Politburo ordered the Council of Ministers and the kreis councils to ensure the overall fulfillment of the planned building repairs in every kreis.

The planned construction tasks for the suitable development of Berlin in view of its 750th anniversary were successfully realized. This is true for complex housing construction, for plans in industry, for science and culture, and for the expansion of urban technology and the transportation sector. By the end of October, 26,283 apartments had been rebuilt or modernized in our capital, including the social facilities attached to them.

From the center to the new city districts of Berlin-Marzahn, Berlin-Hohenschoenhausen, and Berlin-Hellersdorf, Berlin's face is more and more developing into one worthy of the developed socialist society in the GDR. Around the Nikolai Church a jewel of urban architecture is coming into existence and completes the generously laid out Marx-Engels Forum. The Thaelmann Park with its apartment houses and facilities has become a magnet for the Berliners and their guests. Entire streets are changing, such as Friedrichstrasse, Wilhelm-Pieck Strasse, Bersarinplatz, and the Platz der Akademie.

The work of the "FDJ Initiative Berlin", which has been successful for 10 years, has an outstanding share in this. This is convincingly shown by the report of the FDJ initiative, which was given in September at the meeting of 1,000 young construction workers with Comrade Erich Honecker in the SED Central Committee House. The FDJ students brigades have effectively contributed to the achievements. This year alone, 30,000 students have worked for the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" Central Youth Project and have achieved results worth M150 million.

In line with the tested tradition to prepare sociopolitical highlights with outstanding labor feats, the more than 20,000 young construction workers from all bezirke of our country who are working in the "FDJ Initiative Berlin" have set themselves important goals for the worthy preparation of the 750th anniversary. These include the reconstruction and construction of new buildings on Friedrichstrasse/Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse, with which the inner city of Berlin will become more attractive than ever before.

At the side of the Berlin construction workers, they are struggling to fulfill and purposefully overfulfill the 1986 national economic plan every day and at the same time to prepare work yielding even more results for the next plan year. These efforts gained further strong stimuli from the second session of the GDR committee for Berlin's 750th anniversary. Applying new scientific-technological solutions, in particular by utilizing key technologies, is coming more and more into the foreground.

Comrades, increasing performances in the national economy made rising incomes possible, as well as the stable supply of the population with consumer goods and services.

Retail turnover increased by the end of October by 4.2 percent, with the rise in turnover of industrial goods by 6 percent decisively determining this increase. Thus, the population bought 10.7 percent more radio and television sets, 9.1 percent more shoes and leather goods, 7.2 percent more fabrics and clothing, and 5.0 percent more furniture, leisure goods, and sports articles compared with the same period the previous year.

The basis for this is the increasing performances of the combines that produce consumer goods and a growing contribution of the combines that manufacture producer goods to the production of attractive consumer goods. By implementing the pledges for overfulfilling the 1986 national economic plan, which were accepted by the working people, by the end of October the enterprises of all economic sectors had delivered final goods to the domestic trade worth M1.7 billion more in retail prices than envisaged for this period in the plan.

The standard of consumer goods production is increasingly determined by newly and further developed products, which are characterized by better utility features, good production quality, and attractive design and which the population likes to buy.

Every day it is proved that good results for the customer and the economy can be reached by those combines and enterprises that utilize science and technology for the development of consumer goods production. Combines such as Karl-Marx-Stadt Household Appliances, Weissenfels Shoes, Schwerin Leather Goods, and Schmalkalden Sports Equipment already guarantee an annual degree of renewal of more than 40 percent. But it is necessary to increase efforts in all combines to reach the target set by the 11th SED Party Congress -- that is, renewal of consumer goods production of 30 to 40 percent per year.

It is also positive that in an increasing number of enterprises the periods of development of new consumer goods have been shortened and that production is carried out with high unit numbers and with decreasing costs. Thus, for instance, in the bezirk-administered Technical Consumer Goods Combine in Berlin a compact kitchen machine, which conforms to the international standard, was developed from idea to production within 18 months. In 1986, 26,000 units of this machine and in 1987 at least 200,000 units will be produced. In the Dresden Pentacon VEB it was possible to develop the new BCA reflex camera with electronic aperture and exposure adjustment within 19 months instead of the planned 24 months. Already this year 22,000 units of this high-quality product will be produced.

The increasing interest of the population in buying fashionable, attractive clothes is reflected by the turnover increase to 108.8 percent by the end of October in luxury commodities.

It is and remains an important task to further develop the achievements in the production of high-quality industrial consumer goods in all combines through broad application of key technologies and to secure them up to the final producer by means of subcontractors, so economic progress is reflected in even better meeting the increasing demands of the population. At the same time this includes intensifying efforts to reliably fulfill the contracts and eliminating still existing backlogs in deliveries within a short time. The Politburo gave appropriate orders to the ministers and directors general of respective combines.

In implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress, the Central Committee Secretariat confirmed further measures to increase the performance of the artisan producer cooperatives and of the private craftsmen to further improve the supply of repairs and services to the population. These measures came into force th[illegible] September and mainly apply to granting performance bonuses from the state budget to bicycle mechanics, cutlers, implement grinders, carpenters, upholsterers, decorators, barbers, saddlers, pursemakers, and shoemakers. The decision also includes performance incentives for electricians.

The main concern is to promote the interest of these craftsmen in maintaining existing facilities, in working them to full capacity, and in developing them further. At the same time this pushes ahead intensification in the crafts.

4. Stipulations To Increase the Contribution of Science and Technology to the High Growth of the National Income

Comrades: By implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress it was possible to raise the economic effectiveness of science and technology. The considerable growth rates of labor productivity, net production, product quality, and cost reduction are based to an essential degree on the results of science and technology. Since the start of the year around 4,300 scientific-technological results became effective in production within the framework of the state plan for science and technology and the plans for the combines. Production of newly developed products rose by 12 percent.

Outstanding scientific-technological performances were achieved for the broader application of the key technologies, in particular in the field of microelectronics and introduction of CAD/CAM technology and an increasing number of flexible automated manufacturing stages. The share of products with which our combines are in the front ranks of science and technology has risen. Among them there are products that come in particular from such combines as Carl Zeiss Jena, Berlin "7 October" Machine-Tool Combine, Leipzig "Werner Lamberz" Printing Combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt Household Appliances Combine, and Karl-Marx-Stadt Textima Combine. Among them there are also a number of newly developed consumer goods from combines in the light, glass, ceramics, and bezirk-administered industries.

These and other combines are characterized by the broader development of new quality in the economic link between science and production. Today 199 combines have relations, based on contracts, with the Academy of Sciences and with universities and colleges in the country. A total of 130 long-term coordination contracts were concluded, which are supported by about 1,500 contracts for specific performances. This links about 50 percent of the research potential of the academy and the universities with the combines on contractual basis. The potential created in this way is used to renew products and technologies with increasing economic yield and to react flexibly to market requirements.

In implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress the Central Committee Secretariat has decided on measures to introduce the renewal pass [Erneuerungspass] and to continue work with the tasking workbooks. The renewal pass provides the obligation to tackle each development task right from the start in such a way that international top standards are achieved. It gives the director general a management instrument that encompasses the entire process -- from setting out the research task to proving the implementation of the economic results in production -- and includes a continuous comparison with world standards.

During the period under review, the Central Committee Secretariat decided to incorporate into the combines of industry institutes and installations that were hitherto directly under the control of the industrial ministers. In line with the decisions of the 11th party congress, this establishes an even closer link between science and production in the combines' unified reproduction process. By assessing positive experiences gained to date, this will lead to a higher contribution to the struggle for scientific-technological top standards and for increasing efficiency.

This objective is also served by the Central Committee Secretariat's decision to newly assign enterprises in the sectors of machine-tool construction and processing-machinery construction to achieve accelerated development, production, and application of microelectronics. This measure is based on the fundamental experiences of such combines as Textima, Metal-Forming Technology, and Printing. The full acceptance of responsibility for the development and production of the combine's own product-specific control equipment and software is the guarantee for achieving top performances quickly and with a high national economic effect for our country and for export. Thus, the measures decided now ensure that the directors general of the machine-tool construction combines fully accept the responsibility for the development and production of microelectronic control systems for machine-tools, including the pertinent drive systems, that are up to the international standard.

The Central Committee Secretariat decided to develop the foundry sector more intensively for a dynamic and continuous increase in performance and efficiency in the national economy and to guarantee the production of cast-iron goods in accordance with the economic demand, with the required quality and ranges, and on the required dates. The stipulations are directed in particular toward increasing the responsibility of the final producers for their own production and supply of cast-iron goods and thus develop the foundry sector as a part of the closed reproduction process of the combines.

5. To Ensure a Reliable Supply of Energy and Coal to the Population and the Economy

The working people in the coal and energy sector have done successful work for a reliable supply of energy and coal to the population and the economy. By the end of October, 4.2 million metric tons of brown coal had been produced in excess of the plan, and an additional 704,000 metric tons of sifted coal, 409,000 metric tons of briquettes, and 458 million cubic meters of city gas had been produced. The targets set for the storage of solid fuel and gas within the economy and the territories were exceeded. Great efforts are necessary to eliminate existing backlogs in removing excavated waste material.

The Politburo regularly dealt with ensuring the supply of electricity during the 1986-87 winter semester. The government was ordered to manage and control conscientiously and under all circumstances the exact fulfillment of the tasks to ensure the electricity supply. The focal point is to fulfill completely the program for repairs in power plants with high quality and on the required dates.

In implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress, the Politburo confirmed an additional economic program in the area of the economical use of energy for the period up to 1990. It centers on the utilization of the most modern results of science and technology to organize the saving of energy in the economy, which will amount to the equivalent of 80 million metric tons of raw brown coal. To achieve such a saving is and remains the most effective way to meet the increasing energy demand of the population and the national economy.

6. On Agricultural Questions

Comrades, in agriculture it was possible to attain a per-hectare grain yield of 46.3 decitons and thus exceed the previous year's record result. The total yield amounts to 11.6 million metric tons. A good yield has also been achieved in oil plant cultivation. With 28 decitons per hectare the plan target was exceeded by 4 decitons per hectare. All this is very important for the national economy.

Due to unfavorable weather conditions, potatoes and fodder cultures have suffered a decrease in yield compared with last year.

The work collectives' efforts were directed mainly toward fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for crop production, despite the periods of unfavorable weather. This task was solved. Yield reductions in some cultures, which were due to the weather, were compensated through additional measures, such as comprehensive catch crop cultivation, and through higher yields in other cultures. The overfulfillment of the planned yield of 47.8 decitons of grain units per hectare by 0.6 decitons of grain units per hectare under the less favorable crop conditions in 1986 makes clear the increased stability and effectiveness of the LPG's, state farms, and their production cooperation groups.

The state procurement plan for animal products was overfulfilled. For slaughter animals the increase up to 10 November 1986 amounted to 2.5 percent and the plan lead to 54,056 metric tons. For milk an increase of 3.6 percent was reached. The plan lead amounts to 448,403 metric tons. For eggs the plan lead amounts to 54 million units. That is an overall increase of 1 percent.

Cattle and pig stocks were kept stable. Sheep stocks have been on the increase.

State procurement of crop products and of fruit and vegetables has been fulfilled. Intensive efforts have to continue to fulfill the plan for vegetables with the required assortment.

In the foodstuffs industry and in agricultural technology planned net production was exceeded. The growth amounts to 7 percent. Labor productivity rose by 6.5 percent. Forestry supplied 8.5 million cubic meters of raw timber. The plan was fulfilled 103.3 percent.

These results demonstrate the SED's agricultural policy is generally approved by the cooperative peasants, workers, and scientists in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry.

The 1986 agricultural exhibition (AGRA) and horticultural exhibition (IGA) and the central seminar with management cadres and practical workers of socialist agriculture, which was organized following a decision of the Central Committee Secretariat, were very important for the unified guidelines concerning the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

At the Central Seminar the more than 1,200 participants unanimously stressed that our party's economic strategy is a secure and tested guideline for the necessary further performance increase in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry.

Agriculture is faced with the task of ensuring in a stable way, a continously higher level, and by way of comprehensive intensification the production of food and agricultural raw materials with scope, structure, and quality that correspond to the demand of the population and industry. This requires the further development of our agriculture as an efficient part of the national economy, the taking of qualitatively new steps, and the implementation of the economic strategy on a wide scale.

The high responsibility of the collectives in the crop and livestock production LPG's and state farms for the increase of yields and performances, the deepening of their cooperation relations in the unified agricultural reproduction process, the elimination of unjustified difference in performance, and the closer linking of LPG, state farm, and village are being placed more in the foreground of management activities, in line with the decisions of the 11th party congress.

Thanks to the conscious, industrious work of the cooperative peasants and workers and the application of socialist enterprise management, we are increasingly able to achieve more with the available means and forces, to work more economically and efficiently, and to use science and technology more comprehensively as decisive sources of growth.

In management and planning in agriculture, foresty, and the foodstuffs industry, the importance of science and technology has increased. With a comprehensive program for the accelerated implmentation of science and technology in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry, the Neubrandenburg Bezirk leadership has embarked on a new path toward mastering this process by way of management.

By evaluating the experiences of its progressive LPG's and state farms, the Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk leadership has promoted the formation of science and technology work groups, in particular in the crop production LPG's are working on prposals and measures for the application of new research results and progressive experiences in practical work.

With its program to qualify leading cadres in the application of scientific-technology progress, in particular the key technologies, the Gera Bezirk leadership has taken a step that is worth generalizing. It creates an intellecutal lead for effectively linking the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism.

To an increasing degree the LPG's, state farms, and their production cooperation groups, as well as enterprises and combines in agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry, have established contractual links with scientific institutions. Now it is important for the scientific-technological centers of the Bezirk Councils in particular to provide on the spot help for the LPG's and state farms -- on the basis of performance contracts -- in transferring scientific and technological results to production.

Where the new insights of science and technology, in particular the key technologies, are swiftly applied, agriculture increasingly becomes a branch of applied science. The peasants' practical work and science join to form new quality. This was reported at the Second Scientific-Methodological Conference of Agricultural Sciences on 30 and 31 October in Halle. The results of the 1986 crop year show that the experiences in the application of plot-related maximum-yield concepts for grain and oil plants should be used more intensively in the future for a quicker growth in the yield of potatoes, sugar beet, and corn for silage. Performing work in a more timely way and with higher quality, improved plant density, weed-free fields, and healthier plants demonstrate the progress made in soil and plant management. But the results are not yet enough.

To reach a higher yield and greater stability in all cultures, it is necessary to enforce the measures for expanded reproduction of soil fertility with greater consisitency. The experiences of the progressive LPG's, state farms, and their production cooperation groups prove that where the collectives pay due attention to soil fertility, high and stable yields are reached under all weather conditions. The irrigation measures, which have been ordered very consistently by our party for years, have also shown good results in 1986. The cooperation councils should therefore concentrate even more on the comprehensive enforcement of intensification factors.

The Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat have continually analyzed the course of cultivation, maintenance, and harvesting and have made appropriate decisions to support the work in the LPG's, state farms, and their production cooperation groups. The Politburo approved a long-term program of intensification for the production of seeds and seedlings and for new and maintenance breeding [Erhaltungszuechtung] in agriculture.

Important efforts are made in maintaining and rationalizing the basic assets. Through the numerous efforts of the maintenance collectives and additional measures in industrial enterprises, the availability of technologies was comprehensively ensured.

The decisive focal point in the ideopolitical work of the party organization to develop the creativity and initiative of the cooperative peasants and workers now consists in the further development of the capability to link science and technology on a wider scale with the peasants' experiences and to make this effective in the production process in a more binding way and with shorter periods of transition. In this respect, the key technologies, in particular microelectronics and biotechnology, are of particular importance.

Following its tested tradition, our party will discuss every step of social and economic development in the country with the peasants. This is the basis of the continuity of our agricultural policy and the trust of the cooperative peasants class in this policy.

In line with the decision of the 11th SED Congress to convene the 13th GDR Peasant Congress in May 1987 in Schwerin, the Central Committee Secretariat made the necessary decisions for its preparation. The publication of the draft resolution and its broad discussion will made the preparation for the peasants' congress a matter for our entire socialist society.

Progress in the comprehensive intensification of agriculture, forestry, and the foodstuffs industry confirms the principle coined at the 11th party congress to always ensure a close link between the village and agricultural production. The increasing participation -- fully in the spirit of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy -- of the LPGs, state farms, and their production cooperation groups in the political-economic development of the villages has stood its test. The order issued by the 11th SED Congress to work out concrete prospects for each village on the basis of village design concepts should be put into practice in all villages in such a way that working and living conditions are further improved according to plan, and that political and cultural life is developed in a lively way.

In line with a resolution of the Central Committee Secretariat, at a central meeting working people of the foodstuffs industry discussed how they will also guarantee a stable supply of foodstuffs with a bigger variety and better quality in the future, in close cooperation with their partners in agricultural primary production and in trade.

The Politburo adopted the tasks for the forestry sector to guarantee the production of raw timber, to protect forests, and to increase the forests' role in land improvement -- tasks that have to be implemented both by working people in the forestry sector and with the support of social forces. It is expected that forestry workers will reforest the areas intended for reforestation to an increasing extent with efficient and, if necessary, with types of trees that tolerate smoke. Work for the necessary cultivation of the forests must be intensified. The efficiency and the resistance of the forests must be increased through fertilizers.

7. Decision To Strengthen the Efficiency of the Railroad

In the period under review the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee adopted far-reaching resolutions to increase the railroad's performance capacity. They aim to organize commuter and tourist traffic in a punctual and reliable way and to deliver goods to the recipient expeditiously, according to schedule, and without losses. This includes avoiding transporting unnecessary goods and ensuring rapid loading and unloading of the cars by the enterprises. The resolutions include the efficient encouragement of the railroad workers through bonus payments. This applies to increased basic and advanced training, as well as obtaining skilled personnel. A number of stipulations concern questions of the material-technical guaranteeing of transportation, handling, and repair processes.

As a first result of these resolutions, the railroad achieved a performance increase of 1.1 percent from August to October compared to the same period last year. Now the main thing is to purposefully continue the struggle to guarantee the national economy's transportation demands and to guarantee efficient and smooth autumn and winter traffic under all conditions.

8. Measures To Further Improve Management, Planning, and Economic Cost Accounting in the GDR National Economy

Comrades! In implementing the resolutions of the 11th party congress, the Politburo adopted a fundamental resolution to further improve management, planning, and economic cost accounting. In accordance with democratic centralism, it aims to strengthen the central state management and planning of the national economy and, at the same time, to further increase sole responsibility of the combines within the national economy. The principle that state enterprises and combines earn their own means will be further developed. Thus, the combines in particular will be given higher responsibility for earning and using means to modernize and reconstruct basic assets. [paragraph continues]

For this they are given an investment fund they can use with sole responsibility and to which shares from amortizations and the profit that is to be made are added -- shares the state determines in the plan. In this way the connection between one's own high performances in implementing the plans, earning one's own funds, and the resulting performance increase becomes closer. Loans and interest are being used more efficiently for the high efficiency of investment measures, in particular for the broad and accelerated application of key technologies.

In accordance with the demands of the economic strategy, cost planning will be improved. Central state planning will be concentrated on four decisive cost targets. This applies to the costs per M100 of goods production and their reduction in percent, material costs per M100 of goods production, the wage fund, and supplies to the cultural and social funds. The combines' and enterprises' sole responsibility for cost planning will be strengthened in accordance with the high dynamism and necessary flexibility of the reproduction process.

The resolution contains concrete measures to introduce computer-aided correlated balancing system. Thus, by 1987 all producing sectors will have uniform, correlated balancing from the State Planning Commission, via the ministries, to the combines.

All these resolutions adopted in accordance with the task set by the 11th party congress strengthen the GDR's socialist planned economy. They are based on the high level of our planned economy and take into account the qualitatively new demands of the economic strategy with a view to the year 2000. For the working people's initiatives in the combines and enterprises the measures open new possibilities of developing the qualitative factors of intensively expanded reproduction for high economic growth, increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality, and possibilities of fully implementing them to the advantage of our national economy and the working people.

9. Results in Further Deepening Socialist Economic Integration and Solving Foreign Economic Tasks

Comrades! In the period under review the Politburo paid great attention to foreign economic tasks. Questions of deepening the socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other CEMA countries were of priority importance.

In accordance with the 11th party congress resolutions, the agreements concluded between the GDR and the USSR on deepening cooperation in science, technology, and production are being purposefully implemented. New stimuli for further work resulted from the recent meeting of the general secretaries of the Central Committees of the SED and the CPSU, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, respectively.

The Politburo considers the conclusion of agreements on developing direct relations between combines, enterprises, and organizations of the GDR and associations, enterprises, and organizations of the USSR, and on forming joint collectives of specialists from both countries to be an important contribution to the dynamic development of the economic relations between the GDR and the USSR. The concluded agreements are directed toward guaranteeing higher efficiency for both partners through direct cooperation in science and production.

Cooperations between the GDR and the USSR is increasingly marked by requirements for further increasing the productivity and efficiency of the national economies of both countries through comprehensive intensification. This is expressed by a number of new agreements on cooperation in developing and applying key technologies in such fields as microelectronics, technical ceramics, and biotechnology. Based on the agreed direct cooperation in science and production, mutual deliveries of products of microelectronics will exceed a volume of M10 billion in the 1986-90 period.

By the end of October exports were 101 percent fulfilled in the trade with the USSR. The Politburo instructed the ministers and general directors of the combines to guarantee the countinuous implementation of the export commitments in accordance with the agreements.

Railroad ferry transportation between Mukran and Klaipeda opened on 2 October and is of great importance in meeting the increasing volume of the goods exchange between the GDR and the USSR.

It is of particular importance that the deliveries of raw materials and materials from the USSR are implemented in accordance with the agreements, and that they thus secure supplies to our national economy at a high level.

By expanding cooperation in science, technology, and production and solving qualitatively new tasks, the GDR and USSR are making an important contribution to fulfilling the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of the CEMA countries.

The tasks resulting from CEMA comprehensive program were at the center of the 42d CEMA meeting recently held in Bucharest. The Politburo regards the resolutions of the meeting as an expression of the firm determination of the fraternal parties to further strengthen the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states.

Comrades! Through extraordinary achievements to consolidate its export strength the GDR maintained its positions in the markets of the nonsocialist economic area and has further expanded them in important sectors. In 1986 important export surpluses will also be attained.

In solving the foreign economic tasks this year's Leipzig autumn fair made a significant contribution to further developing universally advantageous international economic relations.

Through their exhibits and modern scientific-technological solutions the displays of the GDR combines convincingly demonstrated the significant progress achieved through comprehensive intensification and the development and application of the key technologies. At the many cordial meetings with the working people during the traditional tour of the fair by Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership the pride in the achievements and the close relationship of trust between party, state, and peoples was expressed again and again. In the talks with government members, ambassadors, and leading representatives of the international economy from 21 countries high appreciation was shown for the GDR as a solid, reliable, and always predictable partner in mutually advantageous economic relations that serve the interests of the peoples and the improvement of the international situtions. Proceeding from the autumn fair, the Politburo adopted all necessary measures for safeguarding the export and import taks and for a high lead regarding contracts.

10. Course Toward High Performance Targets, in Accordance With the Yardsticks of the 11th Party Congress, for 1987 and the 1986-90 Period

The Politburo dealt with the draft laws on the National Economic and Budget Plan for 1987 and on the 1986-90 5 year plan. Today they have been presented to the third meeting of the Central Committee and will be substantiated by Comrade Gerhard Schuerer.

The Politburo encourages leaders at all levels of the state and the economy, the bezirk and kreis leaderships, as well as of the basic organizations of our party to ensure purposefully that all qualitative factors of economic growth are being fully implemented everywhere, in their entirety, in the spirit of comprehensive intensification. [paragraph continues]

This includes purposefully waging the struggle for the universal fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of the 1986 National Economic Plan in all combines, enterprises, and institutions up to the last day of this year, in order to guarantee a continuous transition to the 1987 plan year through high performances.

The Politburo approved the proposals of the FDGB national executive committee for implementing the socialist competition in 1987, as well as the key points of the competition in the agriculture, forestry, and foodstuff sectors. The trade unions are organizing the socialist competition under the tested slogan: "Higher Performances for the Benefit of the People and for Peace -- Everything for the Implementation of the 11th SED Congress Resolutions!"

III. On the Development of Science and Intellectual Cultural Life [chapterhead]

The 40th anniversary of reopening the GDR Academy of Sciences in July was a significant event in the scientific life of the GDR. At a festive event in which members of the party and state leadership participated, headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, members and staff members of the academy demonstrated their determination to make their specific contribution to implementing the policy of the party and government aimed at the well-being of the people by achieving outstanding scientific results. Our general secretary was given reports on 25 top performances attained after the 11th party congress, as well as on further intitiatives for additional performances in the competition of the academy collectives. These include outstanding results in the field of biochemistry, microelectronics, nuclear physics, automation technology, as well as the higher refinement of domestic raw materials.

At their meeting in our capital at the beginning of July this year, the presidents of the academies of sciences of the socialist countries discussed questions of a closer connection between science and production, and of the further development of cooperation in the field of information and computing technology. The presidents turned to the scientists of the world in a convincing appeal to work with all their strength and with all means available to them to meet the responsibility for the most important task of the present, the safeguarding of peace.

In a friendly talk with the participants at the meeting, Erich Honecker stressed the outstanding role of the sciences in mastering the decisive tasks to accelerate scientific-technological progress and the significance of the international socialist cooperation in research. The scope, pace, and economic potential of the scientific-technological revolution call for an increasing international division of labor and confront the GDR Academy of Sciences, the universities, and other scientific institutions of our country with the task of setting outstanding examples to fulfill the target of the CEMA comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress.

In June the Politburo approved the central research plan of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences of the GDR for the 1986-90 period. This plan was worked out under the leadership of the party by scientists themselves. It contains the necessary conclusions from the 11th party congress.

At the same time the "Guidelines for the Work of the Scientific Councils in the Field of Social Sciences" were adopted. They reflect the best experiences from the successful work of the councils over 15 years. In accordance with the increased demands their responsibility for conceptual theoretical work, for working out and implementing the central research plan, as well as their role as centers of scientific life was further increased.

Now the most important task is to implement the principled orientations and projects stipulated in the central plan. This requires high quality in the management of social-scientific work with respect to this political-ideological aspects and contents. Ideological clearness and the increasingly complete mastering of the unity of science and politics are essential preconditions for this.

The results of social-scientific research are measured by new theoretical findings, their contribution to progressive changes in social practice, and how they stand up as armor in the international confrontation in the struggle to safeguard peace and for social progress. In this connection the need for well organized, interdisciplinary work in accordance with the plan, for complex investigation of social processes, and for the complex processing of research results is objectively in agreement with the striving for the highest performances in any discipline of the social sciences.

In order to fully bring to bear the scientific potential for top performance, it is necessary to link management even more closely with the implementation of the achievement principle.

The defense of research results before competent bodies of representatives from science and practice has proved to be an efficient method. Experience demonstrates that significant results are produced mainly in a creative working atmosphere in which the personal work and capabilities of the scientists can fully develop, and in which a feeling of joing responsibility for solving the complicated problems of our time is alive. On the eve of the national holiday the biggest technical university of our country, the Technical University of Dresden, celebrated the 40th anniversary of its reopening and the 25th anniversary of its work as a university. The performances and aims of this respected place of research and education that were praised in the festive address of Comrade Guenter Mittag are a convincing example of the prospering of education and sciences for the benefit of the people in the socialist society. With the foundation of the university sector's information technology center at Dresden Technical University, a significant step was made toward concentrating and expanding the potentials.

The performances of the universities and technical schools in basic and advanced education play an increasing role in our rational economic accounts, as the lead in education is of decisive importance. On this issue we need to gain time and new dimensions. Therefore, utmost attention must be paid to the long-term improvement of university and technical school education.

A far-reaching change in basic education is of priority importance. It determines to a considerable extent the future graduates' mobility, flexibility, and their capacity to react in the whole of vocational life. The effects of computer technology and other key technologies on new contents and methods of conveying knowledge, as well as their consequences for the organization of the studies are to be purposefully worked out and comprehensively utilized on the basis of the most modern scientific working methods in instruments. The resolutions on the basic and advanced training of engineers and economists call for creative considerations and energetic actions. With a view to the year 2000, measures have also been introduced for both branches of study in order to always meet the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution.

A few days ago the technical college of Karl-Marx-Stadt was granted the status of a technical university. In his address at the academic ceremony Comrade Egon Krenz praised the outstanding results of this educational facility in teaching and research, as well as in scientific cooperation with combines. This is also linked with our society's great expectations regarding the future performances of this new university as a theoretical center of the engineering sciences, and as a place to educate those who struggle for scientific-technological progress.

At the second Scientific-Methodological Conference of the Marxist-Leninist Basic Study of the university sector, at which Comrade Kurt Hager spoke on the subject "Marxism-Leninism and the Present," the teaching staff were faced with the task of convincingly passing on the workers class' scientific picture of the world and history. Education toward a firm class position forms the decisive precondition for success in the struggle of our time.

The new teaching program "Foundation of Marxism-Leninism," approved by the SED Central Committee Secretariat and introduced in September 1986, sets new yardsticks for this. It aims at thoroughly studying the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the party resolutions and proving, on the basis of the party program and the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress, the values and advantages of socialism as the historically superior and only social order worthy of man, and proving imperialism's hostility toward man and its historic outdatedness, in order to promote the politically committed work of all students. These high demands are met even better if teachers of Marxism-Leninism cooperate closely with our youth association and the scientists from the individual technical disciplines.

In September 1986 over 75,000 citizens started university or technical school education, including 57,000 young people in full-time study. Due to the further improvement of vocational and study orientation, at this year's admissions to study a far-reaching agreement between personal interests and the social requirements was achieved. This will have positive effects on the student' motivation and willingness to perform.

This year 49,000 graduates successfully concluded their full-time study at universities, colleges, and technical schools -- well-prepared for their profession from a political and technical point of view. Primarily they started to work in fields that are of special importance for the increase in national economic performance, the development of sciences, and the enrichment of intellectual-cultural life. The commitment of the combines, enterprises, and institutions is to confer demanding and challenging tasks upon these graduates.

Since the Eighth Urania Congress, the over 55,000 scientists and specialists have to an even greater extent made it their task to pass on technical knowledge about scientific-technological revolution by means of popular-scientific propaganda, and to give answers to the ideological and social questions of our time.

On Questions of National Education

Comrades! The 1986-87 study year was thoroughly prepared by teachers, educators, and school functionaries. The local state organs, the enterprises, and other social forces responsibly implemented their tasks to guarantee the necessary conditions.

The meetings of national education aktivs held in all kreise on 25 August 1986 in accordance with a Politburo resolution were of great political importance. Imbued with a militant spirit, they demonstrated the determination of the teachers and school functionaries to consistently implement the policy adopted by the 11th party congress.

The reports of first secretaries of kreis leaderships on the domestic and foreign policy of the party conveyed an impressive picture of the implementation of the resolutions in the area. They gave concrete orientations for the implementation of the 11th party congress resolutions by the teachers' collectives, the trade union organizations, and the comrades in the party organizatons of national education institutions.

The course of the new study year to date impressively demonstrates that our teachers, educators, and school functionaries use all their strength and knowledge to make a worthy contribution to implementing the party's policy, aimed at the well-being of people and the safeguarding of peace by achieving good results in education.

Work concentrates on the teachers' thorough study of the ideas of the 11th party congress and the creative dispute on views regarding the quality of education and the entire pedagogical work. The school party organizations should be particularly directed toward developing vivid political-ideological work, toward promotion of all initiatives, and the constructive participation of the teachers.

At this year's elections of the classes' parents aktivs over 500,000 members were elected in over 100,000 parents aktivs. In vivid exchanges of views, teachers and parents discussed how, through cooperation, they can even more efficiently meet the high demands of communist education of the children and youth in school and family.

In the spirit of the Central Committee Secretariat resolution of 2 April 1986 on the report on elections of parents' representatives in the 1985-86 study year, the teachers, state organs, and social organizations have devoted great attention to the parents' proposals, suggestions, and also criticism. This businesslike style of work must be purposefully continued.

On Art and Culture

Comrades! In the past months artists and cultural workers have acquainted themselves with the resolutions of our 11th party congress and have fully approved of them. With manifold initiatives, activities, and creative ideas they are contributing to developing the socialist national culture of the GDR. This is reflected in their committed work in the struggle to preserve peace and in the development of rich intellectual-cultural life in the entire country, as well as in creating new works of art and literature filled by the values and ideals of socialism.

After the 11th party congress the 21st workers festival and the 10th cultural festival of the working people in socialist agriculture in Magdeburg Bezirk became significant social and cultural events. They were a socialist people's festival and a great exhibition of popular artistic creativity in the GDR. They demonstrated the creative alliance between working people and artists, the close affinity between party and people. The great effects on the masses and the democratic character of the workers festivals are reflected in the 750 events with approximately 25,000 participants from all bezirke and over 3 million visitors. Performances worth more than M538 million were made by the working people of Magdeburg Bezirk in the effort to beautify the appearance of the cities, villages, and the places of culture. All party organizations should exert an increasing influence to ensure that the stimuli of the 21st workers festival are being taken up everywhere in our republic, and that the cultural and artistic work of the people is being developed in all its breadth and variety.

It is pleasing that many councils of the kreise and cities, of the vacation communities, the collectives of cultural and vacation institutions, as well as numerous local recreation areas faced the demands to organize eventful summer days for the working people and youth within "Cultural Summer '86" resourcefully and with manifold initiatives. This task must also receive great attention in the future.

The festive reopening of the Deutsche Staatsoper in Berlin was an outstanding social event. In close cooperation between architects, construction workers, monument preservation experts, and the members of the Staatsoper, one of Europe's most beautiful opera houses, the traditional Lindenoper, was comprehensively reconstructed and modernized.

With Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership in attendance, the glorious premiere of the opera Euryanthe also started the 1986 Carl Maria von Weber Days of the GDR.

The 30th Berlin Theater and Music Festival was a highlight in the cultural life our our capital. As a jubilee festival it was a great public attraction due to an impressive variety of outstanding domestic and foreign ensemblies and soloists. The festival proved to be a good contribution to preparing the celebration of the 750th anniversary of Berlin.

In the presence of Comrade Erich Honecker and other members of the party and state leadership, the GDR premiere of the international coproduction "The Generals" became a social event. With the documentary film "Spain in One's Heart -- Hanbeimler and Others" the German Film Corporation made a worthy contribution to the 50th anniversary of the International Birgades in Spain. At their ninth national documentary film festival in Neubrandenburg, the documentary makers and television reporters gave an account of their contribution to implementing the 11th party congress resolutions. The 15th festival of Soviet film in the GDR was marked by the further strengthening of the friendship with the Soviet Union.

The cultural league is making important achievements in shaping the development socialist society in our republic. In preparation for its 11th national congress in June 1987, elections are currently being held in the Cultural League, which should be actively supported by the party organizations.

The continuous work to develop and adopt the socialist, antifascist, and the entire humanist cultural heritage was purposefully continued. This is demonstrated by noteworthy art exhibitions like the permanent exhibition in the national gallery "Art of the GDR" opened in our honor of the 11th party congress and coveying a convincing picture of the development of our fine arts in 4 decades, as well as the special exhibitions "Expressionists -- The Avant-garde in Germany 1905-1920" in the Berlin state museums and "Frederick II and Art" in Potsdam.

In the period under review, numerous interesting events were held within the framework of the GDR's international cultural exchange. Thus, the mutually organized cultural days of the GDR with the PPR became highlights in the cultural cooperation between the two fraternal countries, which were marked by the joint activities of artists and cultural workers of the GDR and the PPR.

With their appearances GDR cultural workers made specific contributions to the dialogue of reason and realism that is promoting peace. They supported the press festivals of fraternal parties in the capitalist countries through work that was impressive from a political and an artistic point of view. With their much respected artistic contributions they helped to deepen the political and popular character of these festivals.

In accordance With the Oath of Loyalty: Always Ready To Defend Socialism and Peace

Comrades! At party aktiv meetings and commanders meetings the comrades in the National People's Army, in the Border Troops of the GDR, in the German People's Police, and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior, in the Ministry of State Security, in the customs administration, and in the civil defense worked out their conclusions to implement with the best results the class assignment reaffirmed by the 11th party congress. They are developing the system of defending and securing the socialist home country in accordance with present requirements in a reliable and efficient way.

The appeal of the Workers Militia and the armed organs on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of setting up the antifascist protective barrier on 13 August in Berlin's Karl-Marx-Allee demonstrated the will of the workers class to always defend our socialist order against the enemny. In this address that met with great approval, Comrade Erich Honecker stated: "The secured power of the workers class and the entire working people is the most precious achievement in the history of the revolutionary German workers movement." His praise for the members of the workers militia brought forth new initiatives. Our comrade fighters fulfilled their commitments to achieve the highest performances to date in the year of the party congress. Outstanding results were achieved in the concluding exercises.

At the reception for the graduates of the military academies on 24 September 1986 our general secretary was able to stress that the members of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops -- in accordance with their oath of loyalty -- spare neither sweat nor effort in order to guarantee that the fighting strength and combat readiness is always at the necessary level. They kept their promise to the delegates of the party congress and concluded the 1985-86 training year with the best results to date in accordance with the slogan "Soldier's 11th Party Congress deed: Always Combat Ready for Peace and Socialism!" The number of collectives and Army members that were awarded the best title considerably increased.

The performances of the Army members and border soldiers -- and here the Communists lead in an exemplary way -- demonstrate the understanding of the purpose of being a soldier in socialism. The commanders and party organizations are constantly better meeting the growing demands in the new stage of linking science and the military sector in the political work, combat training, and the basic and advanced training of cadres. Good results were achieved in creating modern training bases and in the efficient application of the material means. In accordance with the tasks of the party leadership, the national defense tasks stipulated in the national economic plan have to be fulfilled.

In May 1986 the Central Committee Secretariat confirmed the guidelines of the Society for Sport and Technology for holding elections in the organization and preparing its eighth congress in May 1987 in Karl-Marx-Stadt. The socialist defense organization has a particular responsibility for the purposeful preparation of youth for military service, as well as for strengthening the citizens' defense readiness and capability.

Party Congress Call to Youth -- Action Program for FDJ

Comrades! The atmosphere at the current elections in the Socialist Youth League and in its Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization that is marked by creative activity confirms the extent to which the 11th party congress' appeal to youth has becomme the FDJ's action program. With the "FDJ Assignment 11th SED Congress" and the pioneer assignment "Side by side with comrades -- always ready" the young generation stands in the front ranks in implementing the party congress decisions.

The central 28th Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow also reflects the committed activity of youth for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress. This year 72.2 percent of working youth and all students participated in its preparations within this FDJ fair movement that is so rich in traditions. That is 8.7 percent more than in the past year. Once again nearly all yough brigades participated. A total of 70.3 percent of the tasks fulfilled were derived from the plans for science and technology. Overall returns totaling M1.8 billion are shown, that is, M271 million more than last year. The exchange of experiences of the FDJ Central Council with the heads of young researchers collectives held at the Leipzig Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow impressively showed how these shock troops of the scientific-technical progress of youth, now numbering more than 4,900 are increasingly complying with their slogan to achieve top performances in record times. [paragraph continues]

State executives must even more purposefully promote the scientific-technical creative activities of the young innovators, rationalizers, and inventors, as well as those of the FDJ students by assigning them demanding tasks.

With their 185 "grain harvest" kreis youth projects, the FDJ members in agriculture, forestry, and the food industry have greatly contributed to the good harvest yields. Almost 11,000 combine harvesters were operated by FDJ members. With its achievements in the grain and root crop harvest, the FDR "Animal Production" and "Health Forest" initiatives, and its sponsorship of 191 villages, the Socialist Youth League is making a worthy contribution to preparing the 1987 13th peasant congress in Schwerin.

Economic achievements to the value of M 262 million and multifaceted social activities are typical of the employment of the more than 60,000 FDJ students in the student brigades, including 30,000 in the FDJ "Berlin initiative." The secretariat of the SED Central Committee received a pertinent report from the FDJ Central Council and for 1987 focussed attention on the even wider involvement of the FDJ student brigades in solving demanding tasks and employing students to use modern technical equipment. The more than a quarter million FDJ members in the FDJ pupils' brigades -- more than 100,000 of whom are in the camps for recreation and work -- were able to show economic results totaling M 59.4 million. Despite the tangible increase in opportunities for collective productive activities and for the interesting use of leisure time in the camps for recreation and work, additional efforts are required in the coming year to organize such camps in every kreis and combine.

The communist education and tempering of the young generation is and remains -- the gist of the youth policy of the party. This month the new FDJ study year opened with the central propaganda conference of the youth league in line with the concept approved by the SED Central Committee. Some 90,000 propagandists -- more than 90 percent of them communists -- are carrying out meritorious work in the circles to study the decisions of the 11th party congress and of our party program, as well as selected works of classical writers. Our party leaderships must always give them high-level guidance.

The FDJ constantly perfects its differentiated work among all strata of the young generation. This is seen in the results of the central conference of the FDJ students and young scientists, of the Aktiv conference of the FDJ central council with youth club leaders and, last but not least, the traditional "Forum of the FDJ Aktiv of Secondary Schools."

This year's children's and youth exchange between the GDR and Poland also turned into a great school of internationalist education. More than 300,000 girls and boys from both sides of the Oder and Neisse participated in it. The Politburo appreciated this result and stipulated measures for a continuation of this exchange in the coming few years. More than 1 million children and youths in the two fraternal countries have spent eventful vacation weeks since the grandiose action that was suggested 4 years ago now by Comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The impressive friendship meetings of the youth of the GDR and Angola in Halle and of the MPR in Schwerin were marked by the joint struggle for peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity. The FDJ, in fraternal affinity with the Leninist Komsomol, is now preparing itself for the seventh festival of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the USSR. At the decision of the SED Central Committee secretariat it will take place in Gera over Whitsun 1987, and is devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In keeping with a joint agreement between the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, an exchange of experiences on questions of the communist education of youth took place in Berlin from 11 to 13 November at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

To Prepare the National Physical Culture and Sports Festival in Leipzig With Outstanding Performances

The great attention our party devotes to the development of physical culture and sports was once more reflected at the meeting Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other Politburo members held with meritorious athletes of our country on 14 October 1986. Presenting them with high state awards for the 53 world and European championship titles and the 19 world cup and 31 European cup victories they won, Comrade Erich Honecker expressed the gratitude and recognition of the party-state leadership for all participants. He underscored that the athletes, together with their trainers, have turned the year of the 11th party congress into a particularly successful year for GDR sports.

On 14 November 1986 Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], and exchanged ideas with him on the international development of physical culture and sports and on the Olympic movement. IOC President Samaranch appreciated the policy aimed at peace and understanding, as well as the contribution made to this by Comrade Erich Honecker. He stressed the active effort of the GDR to strengthen the Olympic movement.

The elections that are now taking place in the GDR's German Gymnastics and Sports Federation are helping -- in the spirit of the decisions of the 11th party congress -- to further strengthen the socialist sports organization and to enhance its brilliance. The past course of these elections shows that additional opportunities for sports activities are being created with the "Sports festival and Spartacus Games Relay." This was also borne out by the kreis sports festivals of working people, which in many places assumed the character of popular festivals. The participation of children and youths in the local Spartacus contests increased further. Young sportsmen were able to display their increased level of performance at the children's and youth Spartacus games in the kreise and bezirke.

The eighth Gymnastic and Sports Festival and the 11th GDR Children's and Youth Spartacus Games in 1987 are being purposefully prepared. In the training associations the athletes are practising their exercises for the Leipzig festival with enthusiasm and assiduity. In the host city and regional festival and Spartacus game committees it is now important to further promote the development of a lively festival atmoshpere with meaningful massive sports activities. Performance comparison in the "Sports Festival and Spartacus games Relaya" must be promoted in order to convey good experiences and methods. In preparation for the children's and youth Spartacus games in the winter and summer more children and youths must be inspired to regularly practice sports, and maximum attention must be paid to the development of sporting talents. Thus, the German Gymnastic and Sports Federation of the GDR is creating the best possible prerequisites for the great display of physical culture and sports in Leipzig from 27 July to 2 August 1987.

On the Past Course of the Trade Union Elections

Comrades! By approving the election guidelines of the FDGB federal executive, the SED Central Committee Politburo on 19 August 1986 defined the tasks of all party members, of the bezirk and kreis leaderships, and of the leaderships of the basic organizations in support of the trade union elections. On 13 October the elections of the officials, leaderships, and executives of the FDGB began, which will be wound up with the 11th FDGB congress in April 1987. To date 340,000 trade union groups have elected their spokesmen, cultural and labor safety stewards, social commissioners and sports organizers. In a great many sections, trade union organizations, and basic trade union branches, the elections have already been concluded. More than 2.5 million class-conscious officers were elected in great unanimity. Participation in the elections was 90 percent.

Central to the meaningful, constructive and frank discussion in which almost every fourth trade union member participated is the trade union members' contribution to the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The trade union elections will enhance the fighting strength of the trade union organizations for the further fulfillment of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. This is also confirmed by the 650,000 suggestions that have been submitted to date at election meetings, the main content of which is aimed at accelerating economic performance growth, comprehensively fulfilling the 1986 plan, and exceeding it in line with the obligations undertaken.

All the important aspects of the life of the workers class and of all working people were objectively and critically deliberated in the course of this great democratic discussion. This includes problems related to performance increase, enhancing labor productivity and equality, and the continuity of the production processes, as well as problems related to the further improvement of working and living conditions, of intellectual and cultural life, and of education and qualification. At the trade union election meetings justified, critical suggestions were made for overcoming shortcomings with respect to the quick elimination of difficulties at work, and the improvement of supplies for shiftworkers and to enterprises.

The SED Central Committee affirms that all trade unions officials enjoy our support in devoting themselves to these problems through tireless work and commitment.

On Cooperation With Friendly Parties and on the Work of the GDR National Front

Comrades! The Democratic Peasant Party of Germany, the CSU, the Liberal Democrat Party of Germany, and the National Democratic Party of Germany have a multifaceted and active share in implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress in all spheres of social life. It was with them and with all our alliance partners that Erich Honecker, at the conference of the Central Democratic Bloc on 13 June 1986, discussed the returns of the elections to the People's Chamber, to the Berlin City Parliament, and to the bezirk parliaments, and the forthcoming tasks resulting from this great vote of confidence for the further strengthening of our socialist fatherland.

The committed activities of the friendly parties show that socialism offers every citizen -- regardless of social descent, world outlook, and religious creed -- a chance to actively participate in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR. The parties' own contributions in the alliance are aimed at the main battlefield of our struggle, the unity of social and economic policy, and thus at the well-being of the citizens, particularly at solving the tasks within the framework of our apartment building program, and in the sector of repairs, services, and supplies. The friendly parties are using political work entirely in the spirit to prepare their party conferences to achieve ever new results on the road that has been embarked upon.

Political work among the masses of the National Front has received strong incentives through the decisions of the 11th party congress. In the residential areas of towns and villages, the National Front committees are successfully focusing their attention on trustfully conducting discussions on problems of domestic and foreign policy, closely linking them with local tasks. All this is also reflected in the oustanding results of the "Beautify Our Towns and Communities -- Join In" citizens initiative. Thus, up until 31 October it was possible to show that M7.6 billion worth of services had been performed by the citizens themselves for the maintenance of housing space. A total of 153,000 apartments for elderly citizens and 162,000 rooms in social institutions were renewed and extensive material reserves were tapped. Much was done to beautify the residential environment and to promote intellectual-cultural life. Thus, even last year's best performances have now been exceeded. Our great recognition is due to all those who contributed to all this with their diligence and readiness for action.

Comrades! The members and executive boards of the Democratic Women's League of Germany (DFD) are making a fine contribution to implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress in the towns and villages. The talks between Comrade Erich Honecker and a delegation of the DFD Federal Executive, which took place shortly after the 11th party congress, provided a great incentive to women of all strata of the population to work for preparation of the 12th federal congress, which will take place in our capital Berlin on 5 and 6 March 1987. In evaluating this meeting, as well as the "Concept for the Preparation of the 12th DFD Federal Congress and the Elections in the Organization," approved by the Central Committee Secretariat, the annual meetings held in the DFD branches in October became political highlights in the social life of the women in residential areas. They reflected the women's great approval for the peace policy of our party and state, as well as their readiness to actively participate in implementing the tasks set forth by the 11th party congress. This is emphatically underscored by the more than 745,450 personal pledges. Proof of the further consolidation of the organization is the fact that 84.4 percent of the members participated in the election meetings of the 17,907 DFD groups.

On Political Work Among the Masses and the Activity of the Mass Media

In the past few months, political work among the masses of the party was completely and entirely aimed at familiarizing the citizens of our country with the decision of the party congress and to help mobilize them for the implementation of these decisions. In line with the decision of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat, the party organizations have performed a great deal of work to this end at all levels.

Much was done to explain our eoncomic strategy, to make mastering the scientific technical revolution, the key technologies, and the further enhancement of labor productivity a combat task for millions of working people. In doing so, it was impossible to show everywhere our successful advance as well as the greater demands that must be solved in the various spheres of our society. The television services "Race Against Time," as well as a number of important articles in NEVES DEUTSHCLAND and in the party's district papers, are outstanding examples of this. Through the unity of politics, economy, and ideology, a climate is being created that promoted creative work, readiness for performance, and exchange of experiences.

It is of value for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress, for strengthening socialist awareness that day after day many working people are expressing themselves through media and publicly explaining why and how they are contributing to the unity of economic and social policy with their own deeds, and why they act according to the slogan: My workplace is my Combat Station for Peace.

Comprehensive reporting by ADN, the press, television, and radio sees to it that GDR citizens are always well informed about our domestic and foreign policy, about international events, and about the struggles for peace and social progress. At the same time, the GDR mass media, particularly in the past few months, have greatly helped to make known beyond the borders our our country the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, of the entire socialist community of states, the active policy of dialogue and cooperation of the GDR. Decisions of the Politburo and of the Central Committee Secretariat focus attention on the consistent continuation of this activity and on further qualifying it's content and form.

Great responsibility rests on the mass media implementing the decision of the Central Committee Secretariat on the main public work projects for the 750th anniversary of Berlin.

The Central Committee Secretariat has adopted decisions on the work of the German Promotion and advertising Company (DEWAG) and of the publishing agency for agitation and visual aids that are aimed at greater efficiency and a reduction in expenditures.

IV. The Decisions of the 11th Party Congress Are the Government Program [chapterhead]

The qualitatively new stage in shaping the socialist society in the GDR requires the further enhancement of the state organs' efficiency at all levels, the even more vigorous assertion of a style of work that is closely linked with the masses, and the comprehensive development of socialist democracy.

In this context, the constituent sessions of the People's Chamber on 16 and 17 June, and of the Berlin City Parliament and the bezirk assemblies, at which the leading state organs were formed, were of great sociopolitical significance. In this way, good prerequisites were created for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress by our socialist state power. In keeping with the people's vote on 8 June, the People's Chamber and government have proclaimed the decisions of our party congress to be the government program. These determine the goal and content of the work of all state organs.

In accordance with the orientation of the 11th party congress, the Politburo and Secretariat devoted great attention to the further consolidation of the socialist state power, to qualifying the management activities of the state organs, and to perfecting socialist democracy.

The conference of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of Ministers with the chairmen of kreis councils and the mayors of cities and city wards -- at which Comrades Willi Stoph and Egon Krenz spoke -- made generalizations about the good experiences accumulated by the local state organs to date in implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress. It was marked by the capability and determination of the local councils to successfully implement the decisions of our party congress and to fully assert their higher responsibility at the qualitatively new stage of shaping the developed socialist society.

The constructive exchange of views during the conference was conducted on the basis of a comprehensive performance comparison between the kreise, yielded a great number of exemplary initiatives, revealed multifaceted regional reserves for the fulfillment of the national economic plan, and, at the same time, illustrated the increased responsibility of the local state organs.

The increasingly effective combination of the advantages of socialism with the gains of the scientific-technical revolution objectively requires new quality in local policy, by means of which the readiness to perform and the well-being of the working people can be promoted even more persistently. A higher degree of teamwork on the part of local state organs with the enterprises, cooperatives, and institutions is connected with all this.

The conference revealed increasing efforts on the part of the state officials in the kreise, cities, and villages to conduct trustful talks with the citizens, to support their justified interests, and to respond tactfully to their suggestions and criticism. An even more intensive struggle must be waged to overcome any red-tape approach to the processing of applications by leading officials and staff workers of the state apparatus. A successful local policy requires close collaboration between the councils and the deputies.

The Politburo heard a report on the conference and set the bezirk and kreis leaderships the task of seeing to it -- in evaluating the third Central Committee session -- that the progressive experiences in state work are brought to bear on plan fulfillment more intensively. The proposals and suggestions submitted in the debate by the chairmen of the kreis councils and the mayors are to be taken into consideration by the Council of Ministers in state management activities.

The Politburo and Secretariat are devoting great attention to the preparations for the 750th anniversary festivities in Berlin. The second session of the GDR committee on the 750th anniversary of the founding of Berlin was an important event of nationwide significance and international brilliance. The statements by committee chairman Comrade Erich Honecker are of fundamental significance for the further political, economic, and organizational preparations for the jubilee year. Comrade Erich Honecker was able to note that the GDR capital, supported by the entire republic, is preparing itself well for the jubilee in 1987. The grandiose results in the building industry, in production and science, as well as in all fields of social life are proof of this. Even now, the extensive, varied and meaningful program conveys the certainty that, together with their guests from the GDR and foreign countries, the Berliners will commemorate the 750th anniversary of Berlin as a great national holiday of the joy of living and the will for peace.

V. Our Party Is Well Armed for Solving the New Tasks [chapterhead]

Comrades! The entire social life in our country impressively reflects that the SED's activity is linked by close and trustful cooperation with all working people and that it is fully and entirely marked by the consistent implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress.

Our party responds to the new demands on its leading role with creative activity, high ideological efficiency, and convincing results for strong socialism and secure peace.

The bezirk and kreis leaderships, as well as the basic organizations, have attuned the Communists to the level of the demanding tasks of the 11th party congress through multifaceted activities. This is reflected in the Communists' increased ideological awareness and social activity, and in the uniform and coherent actions of the party collectives.

Through high-standard membership meetings, party assignments involving high obligations and increasingly developed honorary work, the comrades -- as passionate strugglers -- were enabled to carry the spirit of the party congress decisions to the masses, to stand at the head of the collectives in their implementation, and to always act according to the principle "Where there is a comrade there is the party."

The plans adopted by the bezirk and kreis leaderships for measures for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress, together with the finalized combat programs of the basic organizations, have proved to be effective guiding instruments of party work and of work among the masses. This is convincingly reflected in the good results of the dynamic performance development in our republic.

The style of leadership, linked with the masses, that is being practised in an increasingly effective way by the leading party organs and basic organizations, is characterized by the effort to aim the working peoples' creative forces toward fulfilling the party congress decisions within their own sphere of responsibility with revolutionary elan and concrete deeds.

The participation of more than 6.1 million working people in the national debate on the directive for the 5-year plan and on the 1987 draft plan shows the party organizations' increased ability to develop the creative collaboration of the working people. This is also shown by the fact that 1.4 million working people are working according to personal plan proposals, and 2.4 million working people have assumed obligations in the movement for quality.

The provisional balance sheets on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th party congress, drawn up at the bezirk and kreis party aktiv meetings at the start of the party study year, have conveyed many experiences in party work to the party organizations and have triggered new impulses for making the party study year a year of maximum performance everywhere.

In glancing over the period that has elapsed since the 11th party congress, we are able to note with satisfaction that our party is acting on the principle that new demands are always mustered by means of a higher level of leadership activities.

Typical of this is:

-- The trustful and sensitive political-ideological work with people penetrates the entire work of the party organizations increasingly strongly and marks their style of leadership. This is shown in the comrades' intensive daily personal contact with the working people and in political conversation. It becomes evident in the spreading and consolidation of the fundamental socialist convictions and in the daily good deeds to strengthen our socialist fatherland.

-- As was shown by the sessions of the bezirk and kreis leaderships in the months of September and October, solving the topical daily taks, the plan and competition tasks, is being more and more closely linked with strategic work conceived on a long-term basis. The requires that the necessary political-ideological, organizational, and cadre lead is created for the future increase in performance and effectiveness.

-- The consistent realization of the 10 key points of our economic strategy is becoming the most important touchstone of revolutionary activity for each Communist. The party branches are exerting an effective influence on developing militant positions in the labor collectives vis-a-vis the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution, as well as initiatives for a broad application of the key technologies. They see to it that the rich work experience, the knowledge, and the skill of the working people are comprehensively used for the accomplishment of these tasks, and that their future qualification is promoted.

-- The new quality leadership activity of the party organizations is revealed in the higher level of comprehensive performance comparisons. Concurrent with a comparison of economic performances and the struggle for optimum results, the specific political-ideological interconnections, attitudes, and motives are also always being elaborated. In this context, performance comparisons also prove to be the means of qualifying political-ideological work, consolidating the collectives, and qualifying trade union guidance of the competition.

Comrades!

-- Internal party life in the basic organizations has undergone a tangible upswing. It is marked by consistent implementation of the principles of democratic centralism and of the Leninist norms of party lfe, by the comrades' broad involvement in all party affairs, but first and foremost by the independent creative activity of the basic organizations.

Concentrating forces and means on focal points until the targets set by the party are reached includes securing the organized influence of the party on the focal points of scientific-technological work. Particular attention is paid to political instructions and help to the party forces in the areas of research, development, and construction.

Comrades! During the period under review the SED bezirk leaderships reported to the Politburo on the implementation of the 11th party congress decisions.

These reports make clear that the decisions of the party congress have become the work program of the party organizations and work collectives. This was demonstrated in manifold ways by the report of the Potsdam SED Bezirk Leadership to the Politburo on "experiences and results of leadership activities in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress, in particular in implementing the economic strategy."

The Politburo pays tribute to the successful, responsible, and qualified work of the Potsdam Bezirk party organizations in implementing the 11th party congress decisions. In the bezirk's economy, labor productivity and net production growth rates in excess of the plan were achieved.

The comprehensive integration of the people, in particular for the accelerated application of science and technology and the key technologies, and the continuous ensuring of organized party influence, in particular in research, development, and construction, prove to be essential links in the chain to achieve high growth rates for increasing labor productivity, efficiency, and quality by means of scientific-technological top performances. The leadership activities of the party organs are aimed at bringing to life the higher standards of the 11th party congress in the entire work of the bezirk party organizations.

The activities of the party organizations and the initiative of the work collectives were promoted in the bezirk through purposeful and concrete comparative performance appraisals, consultation centers for the introduction of key technologies, and the effective work of honorary work groups and of "science and technology" committees. In this way it was, above all, the experiences of successful party organizations, such as the Brandenburg Quality and Special Steel Combine and the Teltow Electronic Component Parts Combine, that were shared.

The Politburo charged the bezirk leadership with the task of supporting in particular the party organizations in enterprises such as the Premnitz "Friedrich Engels" Chemical Fiber Works, the Neuruppin Fire Extinguisher Works, and others in their work to ensure the overall fulfillment of the plan and the accepted pledges. This applies especially to the political influence on better mastering the technological regime, to the more efficient shaping of cooperation relations, and the timely implementation of rationalization tasks and general repairs.

It was ordered that the party organizations and managers ensure highest performances per work day in November and December and take measures for a smooth transition to the 1987 plan year.

The Politburo encourages the bezirk leaderships to consistently continue the tested practice of purposeful, regular appearances of functionaries of party, state, and mass organizations before the working people, and of conducting talks with families and colleagues in line with the example of the Oranienburg Kreis leadership, and to explain the party's domestic and foreign policy during the propaganda days of the FDJ.

Comrades! Due to their revolutionary character, the tasks of the 11th SED Party Congress fur further shaping the developed socialist society make considerably higher demands on the leading role of the party, and thus on the political and technical knowledge, abilities, and leading qualities of the cadres. In this our country can rely on a considerable potential of politically experienced, battle-hardened, and well-educated communists. Of the more than 2.3 million members and candidates of our militant alliance, 1,094,328 have gone through training at a party school, and 880,198 have graduated from a university or technical college. [paragraph continues]

During the past 5 years alone, more than 220,000 nomenclature cadres have participated in advance-training courses that took several weeks and were held in our party's central bezirk educational institutions.

Continuity in the work with cadres is and remains an important factor for the continuity and political stability of our social development. This was pointed out by the Politburo when the report of the Gera SED Bezirk Leadership was given on "experiences in the selection, development, and qualification of the cadres for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress." In the resolution on this report the experience of the Great Bezirk leadership is stressed, according to which the cadres' comprehensive knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and their ability to apply it in a creative way are reflected in high economic targets and results, in a workstyle that is closely linked with the masses, and in the unity of word and deed.

The Politburo praises the approach of the Bera Bezirk leadership to efficiently utilize the system of Marxist-Leninst basic and advanced education for the political improvement of the party cadres and the systematic development of young working cadres for management functions, as well as to acquaint all nomenclature cadres of the bezirk and kreis leaderships in a purposeful and far-sighted way with the yardsticks for the development of science and technology, and in particular with the significance and possibilities of application of the key technologies. Thus, over 3,000 cadres were briefed on the most recent findings of the scientific-technological revolution in a series of lectures of the bezirk leadership.

In its statement on the report of the Gera Bezirk leadership, the Politburo orients the bezirk and kreis leaderships toward developing cadre work consistently and continously in accordance with the dynamic development of our socialist society. Above all, those people are to be promoted who, thanks to their exemplary work, are regarded as the representatives of the masses and who have their trust. In the education of cadres, the main thing is to promote such communist features as conscious, disciplined work to implement the resolutions of the party congress and the Central Committee, class vigilance, and unrelenting ideological steadfastness in any political situation, as well as great technical competence. These are basic conditions for close, trustful relations with the citizens of our country.

Educational work serves to develop a workstyle that is marked by closeness to life, affinity with the masses, a businesslike character, a critical attitude to working results, and the energetic generalization of good experiences.

In the bezirk and kreis leaderships, and in selected basic organizations, the cadre programs have to be worked out and adopted in accordance with the resolutions of the 11th party congress -- programs that have stood their test in the improvement of the leadership cadres as well as in the long-term development of reserve and future cadres for a period of 5 years.

Comrades! The 11th party congress will continue to orient the growth of the party mainly toward the qualitative development of our militant alliance. The long-term concepts confirmed by the bezirk leaderships safeguard the preservation of the class structure of our militant alliance as a guarantee for the further and even firmer rooting of basic organizations, department party organizations, and party groups in the working collectives, and above all in material production.

The candidate members admitted in the "Ernst Thaelmann Drive of the FDJ" in preparation for our 11th party congress are being actively involved in party work under the present conditions of the struggle to preserve peace and strengthen socialism, and are thoroughly and comprehensively prepared for their membership in our Marxist-Leninist party with the help and support of experienced Communists.

In accordance with the Leninist principle of individual admission, since the 11th party congress, the basic organizations have approved 51,761 candidate members as members of the party and have admitted 44,900 candidate members, among them 28,800 production workers and 2,050 cooperative peasants.

From the representatives of the intelligentsia admitted as candidate members in the industry and construction sectors, 47.4 percent are from fields of the production preparation sectors, such as research and development, design, planning, and technology. We will consistently continue to further strengthen the party's influence on those reproduction phases in which key technologies are developed and applied in production.

In the past months, a comprehensive study of the report presented by Comrade Erich Honecker to the 11th party congress was organized so that the Communists and many working people were able to acquaint themselves thoroughly with our scientific strategy and tactics for the consistent continuation of the course for the benefit of the people and to secure peace. In this period, the Politburo and Secretariat have adopted basic resolutions for the work of the party's educational facilities.

With the Politburo resolution of 3 June 1986, the tasks and the development of the party school year in the 1986-91 period have been stipulated. This made it possible to develop Marxist-Leninist education on a long-term basis in accordance with the demands of party work. The party aktiv meetings in the besirke and kreise, held on the opening of the party school year in September in accordance with a resolution of the Politburo and attended by over 136,000 party activists and propagandists, were a good start. The first secretaries of the bezirk and kreis leaderships proposed to consistently direct political-ideological work toward implementing the resolutions of the 11th party congress. The party aktiv meetings made clear that the party school year as a firm element of innner party life and as the main form of Marxist-Leninist education of all Communists is of increasing importance in further consolidating the fighting strength of the basic organizations and the ideological steeling of the party ranks.

A total of more than 1.8 million party members and non-party working people are participating in the 1986-87 party school year. Their studies and the discussions in the seminaries focus on making the students profoundly acquainted with the deep theoretical contents and the practical experiences of the Central Committee report to the 11th party congress, in close connection with the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and our party program. The participants should always derive conclusions for their own work in the party and work collectives and for effective political work among the masses. The party organization leaders are to continue to pay great attention to high-quality work with the more than 109,000 propagandists of the party school year.

In September, more than 70,000 comrades started systematic studies at the party schools of the bezirk and kreis leaderships. These studies are based on the Politburo decision of 8 July: "Concept for the continuation of basic and advanced training of the cadres at the party schools of the bezirk leaderships after the 11th party congress. Syllabus for the courses of the bezirk party schools for the period until 1991."

Comrades! The Politburo accepted a report on the work of the NEUER WEG magazine and passed a resolution on its tasks in evaluating and implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The editorial committee was charged with concentrating its work on party work to implement the economic strategy and on the qualification of the party organizations' ideological work, and with explaining this more effectively in its publications. The bezirk and kreis leaderships were recommended to support the magazine's material by propagating the best experiences in party work to make the magazine more effective.

Dear comrades! The Central Committee has received the draft resolution for holding the party elections in March and April 1987. The accountability reports and new elections in the party groups, department party organizations, and basic organizations are to become an important highlight of the further implementation of the 11th party congress decisions.

In the bezirk and kreis leadership sessions, as well as in the assemblies of the basic organization members for the evaluation of the third Central Committee session, the necessary conclusions are to be drawn -- on the basis of analyzing the implementation of the 11th party congress decisions to date -- for the further development of party work and work among the masses in preparation of the 1987 party elections.

By means of more differentiated ideopolitical work, the tasks and requirements of the 1987 national economic plan, and of the 1986-90 5-year plan in particular, should be brought to the attention of all Communists and working people.

Here the basic organizations have the task of making a concrete contribution in their 1987 militant programs to the main field of struggle of social development, that is, the economic strengthening of our socialist fatherland.

Comrades! In the accountability report to the 11th party congress, Comrade Erich Honecker used impressive words to pay tribute to our Party's performance: "At a time characterized by hard international struggles, in a world which has slipped into a situation of highly exacerbated international confrontation after a period of detente, we have reliably maneuvered our ship through the surf."

The Politburo report proves that we will continue to follow this tested, safe course!

HONECKER RECEIVES CSSR'S BENO, HUSAK GREETINGS

LD111902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADSN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received CPCZ Central Committee secretary Mikulas Beno. The Czechoslovak guest conveyed fraternal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, which Erich Honecker warmly reciprocated.

Erich Honecker praised the high level of the close, trusting cooperation of the two parties and states in the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. The similarity in principle of the tasks to be resolved in both ccuntries in linking the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism expands the already broad field of useful cooperations.

Such recent valuable initiatives as the joint proposal for the establishment of a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in Central Europe testify to the expansion of cooperation between the two parties and states. With intensive work for the implementation of the tasks decided on at the 11th SED Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congres for the social development of their countries and their fruitful cooperation, the two parties are doing justice to the demands of the present complicated international situation and acting in accordance with the conclusions elaborated at the Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries.

Erich Honecker spoke about the work of the SED for the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The GDR's dynamic socioeconomic development is continuing. Every step in the implementation of the proven course of the Main Task is taking place in close cooperation between the party and the working masses. The SED is paying the greatest attention to the consolidation and cultivation of this good relationship of trust.

Mikulas Beno spoke about the work of the CPCZ for fulfilling the decisions of the 17th party congress. He explained the tasks for the accelerated socioeconomic development of the CSSR next year and in the period up to 1990 that were decided at the recent meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee. In particular, it is a matter of a higher contribution by scientific-technical progress to increasing national income.

Taking part in the talk were Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

AXEN, CPC DELEGATION HOLD 'FRIENDLY'TALK

LD111856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Dec (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received in Berlin today a CPC delegation headed by Li Shuzheng, candidate member of the Central Committee and deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Both partners in the friendly talk praised Erich Honecker's meetings in October with the leading representatives of the PRC, which introduced a new stage in the shaping of friendly relations between the two parties and states.

The Chinese delegation acquainted itself with fundamental questions of SED policy, particularly in the shaping of the political system in the GDR. It held talks in SED central institutions, in bezirkes and kreise, and in industrial and agricultural enterprises. Concrete steps for the further shaping of relations between the two parties were discussed with the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

BRIEFS

POLISH YOUTH MINISTER -- On 24 November a delegation under the leadership of Aleksander Kwasniewski, minister for youth affairs and member of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Berlin. The delegation is staying in the GDR for negotiations and the signing of bilateral agreements on a continuation of the organized exchange of children and youths between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic as well as on the cooperation with the Office for Youth Affairs at the GDR Council of Ministers. Delegation members are Jacek Kluczkowski, a representative of the PZPR Central Committee Department for Youth, Sports, and Tourism; Franciszek Szklennik, deputy chairman of the Agricultural Youth League (ZMW); Darius Wojtczak, deputy chairman of the Student Association (ZSP); Wladyslaw Gut, deputy chairman of the Scouts Union (ZHP); and Wladyslaw Szczepaukiewicz, a representative of the Socialist Youth League of the Polish People's Republic (ZSMP). [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Nov 86 p 2 AU]

KADAR RECEIVES FINNISH PUBLISHER 11 DEC

LD111904 Budapest MTI in English 1647 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Thursday met Ville Repo, director of the Finnish Weilin-Goos publishers.

The general secretary of the HSWP presented the manuscript of his recollections about his meetings, talks and personal experiences with the late Finnish head of state, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. The manuscript was compiled on the request of the Finnish publishers.

GASPAR ON CONFLICTING ROLES OF POLISH TRADE UNIONS

LD112324 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2015 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Interview with Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo membr and chairman of the Hungarian National Council of Trade Unions, on the Polish Trade Union Congress, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade Gaspar, how do you evaluate the fact that the Polish trade unions have preserved their militant style? As the current experiences show, they are taking a tough line with the government.

[Gaspar] In order to evaluate the present situation one must be aware of the process which brought about the newly organized Polish trade union movement. We know that the Polish trade union movement had to renew itself as a result of a great social shock. In this whole process, it has endeavored to preserve and strengthen its two fundamental features. One of these is to fulfill its basic function, namely the representation and protection of the interests of the workers. This is one of the basic functions. The other is to help, with its own means, the social and economic development of the country. These two must be reconciled; but it is difficult to reconcile them. They feel the demands manifested by the members, but at the same time, it is necessary for them to take realities and the capacity of the country's economy into consideration. According to the signs, the Polish trade union movement is capable of carrying out this dual task, but not without a number of conflicts.

BRIEFS

U.S. CONGRESSMAN VISITS -- Thomas Lantos, U.S. congressional representative and member of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from 20 to 21 November. The Democratic Party politician was received by Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the MSZMP Politburo, and Foreign Minister Peter Vrkonyi. At the meeting, they discussed issues involving Hungarian-U.S. relations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Nov 86 p 4 AU]

YOUTH GROUP DPRK VISIT -- Budapest, December 11 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ), which had paid a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on the invitation of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, returned to Budapest on Thursday. Headed by KISZ CC Secretary Laszlo Domonkos, the delegation held talks on the further development of relations between the two youth organizations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1434 GMT 11 Dec 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETING

LD082335 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 8 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 8 -- Main assumptions of the territorial annual plans and budgets for 1987 in the light of the central annual plan were discussed by heads of voivodship people's councils here today at a meeting chaired by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Jaruzelski stressed that the subject of the meeting reflected the idea of independence and self-government of the people's councils in shaping the social and economic conditions in their respective voivodships.

The consultations and coordination of plans, completed or still underway, testify to the democratism in making the difficult choices in tune with social perception of the urgency, needs, and means that can be used, he said.

Compared to the old practices, the consultations held now are of a wider and more authentic character as a result of the process of renewal and innovative legal measures in methodology of planning, Jaruzelski added.

But they are still underemployed in mobilizing society for the good preparation and carrying out the tasks assumed, which is indispensable for economic strategy based on higher effectiveness of work and increasingly economcal use of materials, fuels and energy, he told the meeting.

In drafting their local socio-economic plans on the principles of independence and self-government, the people's councils should be guided by local needs and take into account the directions of the state socio-economic policy, he said.

Both the central and local annual plans still contain reserves that can be released by initiative of those who will implement the plans, by social initiatives, better and more dynamic implementation of investment projects, and above all -- by improved work quality and elimination of wastefulness.

The year 1987 should bring a breakthrough in elimination of adverse phenomena, with support from the mechanism of the second (?year) of the economic reform and efforts made as part of the comprehensive review and streamlining of the state and economic structure. The same goal should be pursued by the socio-economic councils of voivodship councils and new forms of political dialoge, Jaruzelski said.

Chief government planner Manfred Gorywoda told the meeting the 1987 plan focused on balancing the economy and carrying on with the economic reform.

Taking account of the factors restricting the production potential, such as the ageing of capital assets, it allocates between 7-9 percent of outlays for modernizing industries and about the same for technical and scientific progress.

Curbing the inflation and growth of housing construction are priority objectives for the government, Gorywoda said.

Presenting the assumptions of the state financial policy, Finance Minister Bazyli Samojlik said the main objective in the nearest five years would be its stability. The draft balanced budget planned for 1987 would be part of the efforts aimed to effect that.

Samojlik said there were many hazards to that plan, and added that collective economic effort by companies, industries and voivodships would be necessary to overcome them.

Vice-president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski said 1987 would be a difficult year for the budget, as balancing it would involve certain rigours aimed to curb inflation.

Closing the meeting, Wojceich Jaruzelski emphasized the need for the People's Councils to back social initiatives and said the councils should more than before rely on public support provided by Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON), trade unions, worker self-management bodies and labour cooperatives.

The year 1987 should be marked by increased responsibility for decision-making and action at every level and in every field, Jaruzelski noted.

Meets Economic Council

LD112235 Warsaw PAP in English 2201 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 11 -- First Secretary of the PWUP CC Wojceich Jaruzelski today met with enlarged presidium of the Consultative Economic Council led by Prof. Czeslaw Bobrowski.

The party leader presented them with a programmatic concept of the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee, now in preparation, which will focus on defining the means and ways to effectively carry in effect the Tenth PUWP Congress' programme of qualitative changes in the economy.

Speakers in the debate analyzed key current issues of the socio-economic policy, with main attention on implementation of the second stage of the economic reform.

They stressed that this important move should increase the effectiveness of reformed economic mechanisms and economic efficiency, help restore balance of the economy and curb inflation.

Economic pressure on companies, indispensable at this stage of the reform, should be an incentive to their greater activity and better management and help eliminate inefficient economic units and product line.

The meeting noted the importance of faster restructurization of the economy, better investment policy and working of the housing sector. Successful implementation of the second stage of the reform should be closely tied to the processes of shaping social consciousness. As a result of the debate, the concept of the plenum has been supplemented by a number of important elements and proposals.

It has been deemed useful to continue the meeting of the Consultative Economic Council with party leadership and to rely more on that authoritative body in formulating the socio-economic policy and determining the instruments of its implementation.

MIKULIC LEADS FEC ECONOMIC SESSION; RATIFICATIONS

LD112116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- At today's session, chaired by Branko Mikulic, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] ratified the draft standpoints on the comments and suggestions of committees of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in regard to the draft resolution on policy for implementing Yugoslavia's social plan next year, the projected balance of payments, credit and monetary policy and the other accompanying documents being adopted alongside the resolution. The FEC also examined the comments and suggestions from delegations of the republics and provinces in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces in regard to the bill on the money system and the Yugoslav National Bank and the national banks of the republics and provinces, as well as in regard to the bill on a system of social price control. This completes the first round of coordination of the standpoints of the republics and provinces on the drafts of these documents, which will be continued after the sittings of the republican and provincial assemblies around 20 December.

Taking as its point of departure the proposals and suggestions put forward in debates so far -- the Federal Secretariat for Information reported today -- the FEC ratified an additional suggestion in respect of the draft amendments and addenda to the law on financing the federation, and the bill on establishing the total volume of expenditure in the Federal Budget in 1987. The drafts provide, inter alia, for 75 percent of the basic turnover tax to fall to the federal budget, not all of it, as was originally proposed. The remainder of the receipts, 25 percent, would fall to the budgets of the republics and provinces, but the latter would continue to participate in financing the federation with their dues.

The FEC examined the serious energy situation in the country caused by the lengthy drought. It renewed its warning that households and work organizations should make the maximum economies in electrical power. It came to the decision that the Yugoslav National Bank should earmark $10 million, these funds to be spent on importing electricity in order to alleviate the present serious energy situation. [passage omitted]

The ratification of the bill included the proposal that organizations of associated labor from the territory of Montenegro, Macedonia and Kosovo should postpone until 1 January 1991, due to the difficult economic situation, the returning of annuities on credits from the funds of the federation fund falling due for repayment on 1 January next year. It is also proposed that payment of coupons on federal fund bonds, which fall due for payment at the start of next year, should also be postponed. [passage omitted]

MAMULA BIDS FAREWELL TO POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER

LD111718 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- Army General Florian Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense, who paid an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces at the head of a Polish Army delegation, left Belgrade today.

At Batajnica Airport the guest from friendly Poland was seen off by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides. Also present were Krzysztof Kostyrko, charge d'affaires of the Polish Embassy in Belgrade, and Karol Szelong, Polish naval, air and military attache.